

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE NAPOLEON OF PEACE.



LOUIS PHILIPPE has formally announced his intention of visiting the Queen of England. The intention was known, but its performance was uncertain; Tahiti and Morocco—wars and rumours of wars—disputes—bitter feelings—and their expression in angry articles, which flew like poisoned arrows between Paris and London, created a state of things that rendered such a visit doubtful; but the clouds, if they have not quite disappeared, are at least dispersed. We hope the two nations are welcoming home again their, for a while, discarded faith in each other's good intentions, and that they have almost expended their anger in type and paper—a more harmless combination of the two materials than balls and cartridges. In conjunction, too, with the announcement we have alluded to, appears an account of the reception given by Louis Philippe to addresses from the societies established in England and America for the dissemination of the principles of peace. The reply of the King to these addresses is a noble one; it is worthy a wise ruler, and the impression it will make here will be the best herald he could send before him to make his welcome among us a hearty one. He pledges himself to that pacific policy, from which it is now more than madness for nations to depart. He does so strongly, and without reserve. In the face of such an excitement as that kept up by the war party in France, the declaration is bold, as well as sagacious. While the conjunction of circumstances fixes public attention on this monarch, it may not be out of place to draw a brief estimate of his career, his position, and his policy. The first has been eventful; the second is anxious; the last, hitherto, successful.

Louis Philippe is an able man. He is one of the very few monarchs of Europe who govern for themselves, mark out their own policy, and, though securing good ministers to manage the details, contrive to retain them in their position as instruments, rather than powers. Without consummate tact, judgment, and courage, he never could have so long sat firmly on his throne, founded as it is on the ruins and wrecks of three systems, which, in the course of his own life, he has seen rise and fall: he looks back from his elevated position on the Republic, the Empire, and the Legitimate Monarchy. From the Republic he learned how short-lived is the wild, unhealthy licence which the French baptised in blood, and called Freedom—and, stranger still, mistook for the sacred thing whose name they had thus taken in vain. The Republic of France taught Louis Philippe much—and he has remembered the lesson. It beheaded his father, and com-

pelled himself to eat—and, it is said, to earn—the bread of an exile. From the Empire, too, though no sharer in its triumphs, he might gather much also; it was a system more brilliant than solid; talent and energies almost superhuman directed its machinery, but the talent was without feeling for the mass of mankind, and the energy the greatest when engaged in the work of destruction. The good of all was sacrificed, without scruple, to the personal aggrandisement of one; the true end of Government and policy was reversed, and the system fell with the extraordinary man who had raised it, leaving little behind but the memory of the blood and treasure that had been wasted without profit, and spent without lasting result. Then came the Monarchy, with its revival of legitimacy, and etiquette, and right divine; but the world was no longer the same as when these things had a life, and power and command over men; everything had changed—except the Bourbons. They were not pliant enough to yield in time to the inevitable, nor dexterous enough to turn events to their advantage; for discontent they could imagine no remedy but force, yet when the unhappy hour came when force was resorted to, the sword broke in their hands; ruin again overtook the race of St. Louis, and Charles X. died in exile, neglected by other nations and forgotten by the bulk of his own. The reins that had fallen from the weak hands of the elder representative of his family were then seized by Louis Philippe, and he is now, after fourteen years of active government, firmly seated on the throne, ruling ably, as we said before, if not always on principles that Englishmen would be likely to approve, or endure if they were applied to themselves; profiting by the errors of his predecessors, and the calamities of the past, the better to direct his efforts for the security of the future. It may be that his long and intimate knowledge of the world and of men, and of much that is the worst in both, has something hardened his heart, and given him a low estimate of human motives. It is also possible that the political excesses of the people, ere Napoleon crushed every semblance of liberty beneath the weight of a military organisation, and a knowledge of the bad effects of the mingled feebleness and desperation of the policy of Charles X., have rendered him a little too jealous and distrustful of free principles, and too ready to repress their progress by the "strong hand." But it must be remembered that he knows his subjects well, and the use they made of liberty when they gained it, was not beneficial either to themselves or their neighbours. Before we censure Louis Philippe too severely for his cautious régime, let us be sure that his people are fit for freedom. It is the remark of an acute author, "That whether the French walk or run upon the path of liberty, they always contrive to stumble upon despotism."

But, there is one trait in Louis Philippe's character, that, for Englishmen, and indeed for the whole world, ought to be a subject of congratulation. Like all men of clear judgment, and calm sense, he is not dazzled by the brilliancy of that phantom called

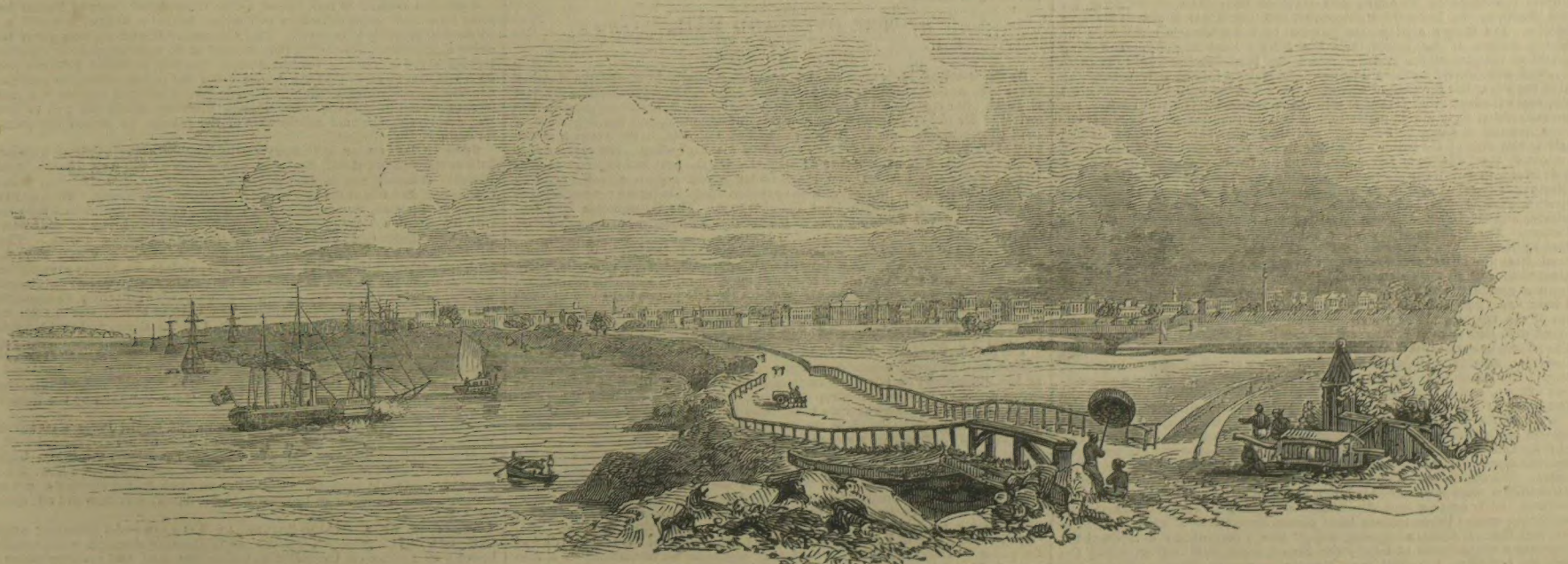
military glory: he has gazed on it, and seen its empty vanity; he has shared its toils, and knows well the suffering and mischiefs it inflicts. He is, therefore, a man of peace. Those who know best what war actually is, are never the most anxious to plunge into it. Wellington and Soult are the two greatest of living warriors, and the cabinets in which they have powerful interest are the most pacific in their policy, the respective countries have seen for many years. M. Thiers was, and is, hot for war, probably because all he knows of it is from books. He was a journalist, and is now a man of letters as well as a statesman; but the "bookish theoretic," we may take for granted, is all he knows of warfare:

He never set a squadron in the field,  
Nor the division of a battle knows  
More than a spinster.

From the same ignorance, stimulated by vanity, "Young France" is all warlike, ready to quarrel with any nation, for any cause—the slighter perhaps the better; and Tahiti being perfectly useless as a possession, is, on that principle, better worth fighting for than the old "frontier of the Rhine." We can form but a slight notion in England of the extent to which the war-madness prevails among the young men of France; they connect with the idea of war that of political progress, and are at least persuaded that it would break up the existing order of things. Whether it would lead to a better condition or a worse, does not occur to them to consider.

That all this is folly and madness Louis Philippe sees clearly enough; and, luckily for the world, is sufficiently strong and sufficiently bold to stem the current instead of going with it. He does it skilfully, too; taking advantage of the policy of the last years of his predecessor, he has contrived to turn much of the unquiet, restless spirit of a large portion of the army against barbarous tribes, who give it constant occupation, while there is not any imminent danger of such a collision with the European powers springing from it as would bring on a war with any of them. Louis Philippe found Algiers occupied; he could not have given it up in the early part of his reign without danger to the stability of his authority. The occupation is a continual drain on the resources of France, to which it returns not a penny; but it furnishes bulletins and despatches, the chance of magnifying skirmishes into battles, now and then a standard or two, and recently the splendid trophy of an umbrella. A collision with a neighbouring people, as savage as the Arabs themselves, is but an excitement the more; and altogether Algeria may almost be considered the safety-valve for getting rid of some of that high pressure of the war excitement, which, in spite of this outlet, still rages uncomfortably high.

But when there is any risk of a collision with the great civilized powers, we are bound to say that the anxiety of the French Government to prevent a resort to the last fatal extremities, is quite equal to that of our own Ministry; though in France none know better than those at the head of affairs the unpopularity



CALCUTTA—ARRIVAL OF THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.



they will, in so doing, ensure to themselves. In England, the bulk of the nation would back up and support any minister in his exertions to maintain a peace; in France, if they had the power, they would depose him, in favour of a less scrupulous man, who would adopt the madness of the hour. Were the suffrage enjoyed as widely in France as in England, and an election for the Chamber occurred to-morrow, Europe, in six months, would be in a blaze!

On this subject, the journalists of France exhibit less reasoning powers than children, while it might be a question which of the two is the worse—their logic or their morality. Thus, the *Siècle* actually says that it may be very well for the philosopher to dilate on the blessings of peace; it is quite right that the priest should lift up his hands in prayer for its continuance; but statesmen and kings must not act from the motives that prompt the sage and the divine! A cold barren assent may be given to a principle, but no human means are to be used to secure to mankind the blessings of that principle put in action! Nothing can be worse than all this; it is to rave, not reason. But knowing that such language can be addressed to a whole people, not only without fear of offending them, but even with a tolerable security of having their applause, we may better estimate what must have been the labour of Louis Philippe; certainly, he has to deal with a generation that do err in their hearts, and that he has been compelled to use a degree of coercion in governing them that to us appears somewhat harsh and not a little distrustful, is rather a matter of regret than surprise.

But, nevertheless, he has preserved peace hitherto, and he has given a distinct pledge that he will preserve it, still; to do so will require continual efforts, the more meritorious that they have not the brilliant and noisy triumphs which wait on success in war; but they have their reward in the blessings they ensure to the present, and the still greater blessings they will provide for the future. Industry, arts, and commerce flourish beneath the shade of the olive-branch, while they are blasted by that of the laurel; it is not by the lightning flash of battle that the onward path of mankind can be illuminated; nations must be guided by the calmer and steadier rays of the light that cheers and dazzles not—the light from whose bloody glare Religion need not veil her eyes, or turn in horror away. As one of those who, having in their hands great earthly power, use it, in this respect, for good rather than evil, we would direct the approval of men to much of the past policy and to the whole of the late declaration of Louis Philippe, who has acquired and promises still to deserve, his title of the NAPOLEON OF PEACE.

#### CALCUTTA.—ARRIVAL OF THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The city of Calcutta, of which we present an accurate view, very recently taken, is the capital of Bengal, and the seat of the Supreme Government of British India. Presenting, as it does, a beautiful array of private dwellings, and a magnificent residence expressly built for the Governor-General *de facto*, during the administration of the Marquis of Wellesley, it is generally called "The City of Palaces;" and no one will venture to gainsay the appellation. The population consists of about 300,000 souls, chiefly Hindus and Mahomedans; but there are a great number of other inhabitants of various European and Eastern nations. The English number about 3000, who are divided for the most part into merchants, trades-people, civil and military staff officers, lawyers, persons employed in the shipping trade, and others. The Eurasians, or East Indians, offspring of the English by Hindu or Mahomedan mothers, are nearly 5000 in number; and there are, besides, 3000 or 4000 of the degenerate descendants of the early Portuguese conquerors and visitors of India.

As the seat of Government, and the chief commercial port in India, Calcutta is, of course, not wanting in any of the luxuries which make existence tolerable to the European. The style of life corresponds very much with that in use in England, with a difference in the article of clothing, rendered necessary by the intense heat of the climate: and the addition of some domestic appendages not ordinarily enjoyed by the middle classes in this country, such as carriages, horses, &c. The climate does not appear very materially to affect Europeans who are moderate in their habits; but there is no doubt that cholera, fevers, the liver complaint, and dysentery, are as common in the metropolis as in other parts of British India.

The view here given of Calcutta is taken from the water-gate of Fort William, and exhibits the face of the town, just as it strikes the visitor for the first time, on the vessel rounding a reach close to the fort. In our engraving, the steamer, with Sir H. Hardinge on board, on the 23rd of July last, has just left the reach astern. The domed edifice in the centre of the town is the Government House, and the column to the spectator's extreme right, beyond the ramparts, is the Ochelony pillar—so called from its having been built to commemorate the public virtues of the late General Sir David Ochelony. The rest of the edifices are the Supreme Court, the Town Hall, and a variety of private residences. Fort William, to the right, is garrisoned by one of the European regiments in his Majesty's service. As it commands the adjacent country, Calcutta enjoys sufficient protection to render separate walls, barriers, or other appliances to a fortified town, unnecessary.

The town of Calcutta, in its municipal government, corresponds very much with other cities under English rule. The protection of British laws is enjoyed there in full force. There are besides, police magistrates, with a large *posse comitatus*, commissioners of courts of request and insolvency; a coroner, and all the usual paraphernalia of a city government. Numerous associations exist for useful, charitable, or commercial purposes, and the natives enjoy as fully as the English all the protection and advantages derivable from a just and equitable system of rule.

In connexion with the mortality of Calcutta, it may be interesting to add, that at York, last week, Colonel Sykes read to the British Association a paper on the above subject. Amongst other curious facts he showed that the rate of mortality was higher amongst Hindus than either Mahomedans or Europeans; and that amongst the latter the average was greater amongst Catholics than Protestants—a circumstance probably attributable to the general superiority in station and comforts of the latter. In the Indian army the mortality of single men was 3.77 compared with that of married men, which was but 2.74.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

##### FRANCE.

The Paris papers contain long accounts of the review of the troops in garrison in Paris on Sunday last, and of the ceremony of receiving the colours and other trophies captured at Ily and Mogadore. The review took place in the Cour des Tuileries. At twelve o'clock all the troops had arrived on the ground assigned to them; the infantry in the Cour des Tuileries, and the cavalry and artillery in the Place du Carrousel. When they assembled the coup d'œil was very brilliant. The weather had been bad in the morning, but was comparatively fine during the review. The King arrived from St. Cloud at noon with the Queen, his Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours, who returned from Metz on Saturday, his Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier, and her Royal Highness Madame Adelaide. The King's carriage was followed by five others, in which were the ladies of honour of the Queen, and the King's aides-de-camp. The King alighted at the gate of the Tuileries, called the Pont-Fourant, near the great avi, and was received by the Ministers. His Majesty immediately entered the tent of the son of the Emperor of Morocco, which had been put up over the great bairn, and examined every part of it with much interest. The tent itself is not more than about forty feet in diameter, but it is surrounded with a circular enclosure, leaving a space between that and the tent. This enclosure reached nearly to the edge of the basin. At a little before one o'clock the King entered the court of the Tuileries on horseback, accompanied by the Dukes de Nemours and de Montpensier, Duke Bernard of Saxe-Weimar, Marshal Soult, the Minister of Marine, Marshal Gerard, General Jacqueminot, and a numerous staff. His Majesty's presence was hailed with loud acclamations. The Queen, Madame Adelaide, and the Count de Paris, were seated in the balcony of the Pavillon de l'Horloge. The windows of the palace were filled with ladies who had been admitted by tickets. The colours and the other trophies, including the famous parasol, were placed under the eyes of the King, who contemplated them with an interest shared by all the spectators of this scene. They were carried by twenty-four non-commissioned officers who had been engaged in campaigns in Africa, and been decorated with the order of the Legion of Honour. After the presentation of the trophies his Majesty passed down the line of the troops, and was received with loud cries of "Vive le Roi."

The colour-bearers and officers, and non-commissioned officers who, according to previous arrangement, were to receive the decoration of the Legion of Honour, then entered the Tuileries; the superior officers, officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the cavalry, were dismounted, as were also the colour-bearers. Those who were to be decorated were placed in a single line, in the order of the numbers of their respective regiments, with the colours and standards behind them, and the bands and drums of the 2nd Light Infantry and 23rd of the Line behind the colour-bearers. When the decorations had been conferred, the standards, and the musicians and drummers, remained in front of his Majesty. The colours taken in Morocco, preceded by Marshal Soult and several general officers, were now carried between the ranks of the cavalry and infantry, the drums loudly beating and the trumpets playing. The non-commissioned officers who carried these colours then placed themselves at the right of the King, and Marshal Soult, advancing, said, "Sire, I present to your Majesty the colours taken at the battle of Ily by the French army, and at Mogadore by the Prince de Joinville. I entreat your Majesty to receive them, and to permit them to be placed in the nave of the Chapel of the Invalides." The King re-

plied, "I accept these colours in the name of France." The defiling of the various corps then commenced.

A procession was then formed, and the trophies were conveyed to the Invalides. At a quarter before four o'clock the procession arrived, and Lieutenant-General Petit received it at the head of his staff. At the command of General Sebastiani the detachment advanced towards General Petit and said:—

"General, I come in the name of the King, to place in your hands the trophies captured by our brave soldiers of the army of Africa, and by our intrepid seamen, at Tangier, Ily, and Mogadore." The General replied—"It is with a feeling of noble pride that I receive the flags which recall to my recollection the most glorious events of our history; and I am proud to see that our young soldiers are worthy of their elders of the grand army. Yes, France is ever the country of heroic legends, of great and sublime devotedness. It is by a succession of glorious victories that it has acquired the first place in the history of nations, from Tolbiac and Roeray to Jemappes, Wagram, Constantine, Ily, and Mogadore; and she will ever preserve that position. Soldiers, those trophies which you carry with you shall be placed beside those of Austerlitz, of Jena, and of Friedland—that is, beside the most glorious trophies of the empire. Let these great recollections be ever present in your mind, and let them recall to your remembrance what France expects from your constancy and your valour.—Long live the King."

This cry was unanimously repeated at several intervals. Thirty invalided non-commissioned officers then advanced towards the detachment which carried the colours, and received them from the latter. The religious ceremony of blessing the colours then took place, and lasted half an hour. The general officers and their staffs were present the whole time.

The Prince de Joinville arrived in Paris on Tuesday.

The *Constitutionnel* states that M. Guizot has been indisposed for some days with an affection of the larynx. We rejoice to learn, however, that his illness is not serious, and that it will not prevent him from accompanying the King of the French to England.

Count Charles Jacques Duchatel, father of the Minister of the Interior, died on Monday, at his estate of Mirabeau, in the south of France, in the 93rd year of his age. Count Duchatel had formed part of the Council of Five Hundred.

The *Sémaphore de Marseille* of the 27th ult. brings news from Algiers of the 24th. A grand review of the troops quartered in the city and its environs, and of the five battalions of the National Guard, took place on the 22d. Marshal Bugeaud had invited the principal chiefs of the neighbouring tribes, and of those who lately made their submission, to be present at it, and all had accepted the invitation. But the review was scarcely over when the Marshal was informed that some of the tribes, availing themselves of the absence of their chiefs, had attacked Dellys, and massacred and plundered a number of persons belonging to a friendly tribe. The Marshal lost no time in adopting measures for the repression of this revolt, and on the same evening two steamers, laden with troops, sailed for Bugia. The next morning several companies of engineers and artillery, and everything necessary for an expedition, were embarked for the same point.

##### SPAIN.

We learn from Madrid, that official accounts have been published in that city of the re-establishment of peace between Spain and Morocco. The *Madrid Gazette* of the 25th ult. contains a royal decree, countersigned by the Minister of Finance, sanctioning the conversion of the Treasury Bonds, issued by virtue of the law of the 2nd of May, 1842, into *titulos* of the consolidated debt, Three per Cent., at 32 per cent. It was rumoured that Senor Mon intended to accept a project for a new contract which would supply him with funds to pay the interest of the Three per Cent. Stock during two years.

Some further arrests had taken place at Valencia, under the pretext of a connection with a conspiracy said to have been discovered in that province.

##### PORTUGAL.

Our letters from Lisbon of the 25th ult. intimate the approaching dissolution of the Cabral Ministry, which was unable to stem the torrent of unpopularity excited by the late decrees. It is even stated that the Queen has been in treaty with Viscount Sa da Bandeira about the formation of a new administration, and that the result is a coalition cabinet, composed in equal proportions of Chartist and Moderate Septembrists.

The late storm has produced the most terrible effects at Sabugal, in Beira. Hailstones, half a pound each in weight, fell in great quantities. Every roof in the town was destroyed, and every tree in the surrounding district, for a distance of two leagues, was shattered to pieces in a few minutes, and nothing but the bare trunks left. Every trace of garden and field vegetation was annihilated, the sheep, goats, and poultry killed, the windows, without exception, shivered, and the very window-frames broken. The inhabitants, driven from their roofless houses, have been obliged to construct huts in the adjacent fields. This in the midst of a burning summer, and in a climate which, although European, often presents tropical appearances. A storm of rain and wind accompanied the hailstones, and fearful flashes of lightning added to the horror of the scene.

##### GREECE.

King Otho opened the Legislative Session on the 20th ult., in a sensible and moderate speech, in which he spoke of the desire for a cordial union between the throne and the people. His Majesty also touched upon the necessity of economy, and stated that projects of law would be submitted, offering guarantees for the liberty of all. The King professed his love of his country, and said that to simplify the administration of the laws, and to modify them so as to put them in accordance with the state of the nation, would be one of the duties of the session.

The celebration of the anniversary of the revolution has passed off quietly.

##### THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, &c.

By the *Hibernia*, Captain Hyde, arrived at Liverpool, we have advices from New York to the 15th ult.; Boston, the 16th; and Halifax, to the 18th ult. The *Great Western* sailed from New York on the 14th ult. Though the dates brought by the *Hibernia* extend over a period of fourteen days, the papers do not possess an item of any interest. The papers are occupied, to the exclusion of almost everything else, with long articles on the elections, which possess no interest for English readers.

Another very extraordinary railway achievement was effected on the outward arrival of the *Hibernia*. Her news was carried to Montreal, the capital of Canada, over the Fitchburg Railway, at great speed, and the united result of sea and land performances is, that the distance from Liverpool to Montreal was accomplished in thirteen days three hours and a half.

In Canada, Sir Charles Metcalfe had fixed upon his new Cabinet, and had arrived in Montreal on the 3d ult. to swear the members in. The following are the names:—

President of the Council.—Mr. Viger.	Solicitor General for L.C.—Mr. Chabot.
Secretary.—Mr. Daly.	Commissioner of Crown Lands.—Mr. D. B. Papineau.
Attorney General for U.C.—Mr. Draper.	Receiver General.—Mr. William Morris.
Attorney General for L.C.—Mr. Smith.	Inspector General.—Mr. Merritt.
Solicitor General for U.C.—Mr. Sherwood.	

Messrs. L. H. Lafontaine and A. N. Morin have resigned their commissions as Queen's counsel.

The weather in Lower Canada has, it appears, been most unfavourable for the crops, and a nigardly harvest has been the consequence.

Further riots among the fire companies in Baltimore had taken place, and much damage done, though no lives, it is said, were lost. Slight disturbances had also taken place in Philadelphia.

Later dates had been received at New York from Hayti; hostilities had been resumed between the mulattoes and the blacks, and another revolution seemed impending.

Accounts had been received from authentic sources in Galveston, Texas, giving a deplorable account of the ravages of fever in that city. It swept through some families, prostrating every member, the children and servants not escaping.

The *Jamaica Despatch* states that letters from St. John Nicaragua give accounts of "an awful earthquake. The city of Nicaragua lies in ruins, only one house is to be seen. The churches and plantations in that quarter are also destroyed. No mention is made of any lives being lost." "The visitation (says the *Despatch*) must have taken place some time in the end of June." The British blockade of the port of St. Juan is still continued.

The stock market in New York had a downward tendency. Good business was doing in cotton.

#### THE OVERLAND MAIL.

##### INDIA AND CHINA.

By the Overland India Mail we have received letters and papers from Bombay to the 27th August, from Calcutta to the 15th August, and from China to the 21st of June. The chief point of interest is the news from Calcutta relating to the arrival of Sir Henry Hardinge, the new Governor-General, and the departure of Lord Ellenborough. Sir H. Hardinge reached Calcutta in the evening of the 23rd of July, and was immediately sworn into his high office. His first act was to continue Mr. Bird as Governor of Bengal. On the next and subsequent days he held levees and durbars, and has thus far gained golden opinions from all parties, although there are some who appear to doubt his future proceedings, as being nearly connected with Lord Ellenborough. The latter noble lord embarked on the 1st of August on board the steamer *Tenasserim*, and immediately started for Suez.

The arrival in Bombay of Sir Henry Pottinger from China has been the signal of great rejoicings. He was welcomed with addresses, and with dinners, balls, &c. The Chamber of Commerce presented an address, to which his Excellency returned a most remarkable answer, in which the late proceedings and negotiations in China are reviewed.

Sir Henry Pottinger embarked at Bombay on the 27th of August, on his return to Europe.

The popularity of Sir Henry Hardinge with the military is likely to be increased, as it had been rumoured in India, and it was said on good authority, that he was empowered to raise new regiments, to add one captain to each of the actual corps, and to re-introduce the punishment of flogging into the native army. This last measure appears to be considered imperative by the generality of the officers, especially since the occurrence of the several mutinies which have lately disgraced the troops of Madras and Bengal.

The news from the Punjab represents that country as a prey to anarchy and confusion, and the lowest intrigues of assassination and plunder by the chiefs. Heera Singh does not appear to be fixed in his power, and expectation was abroad of the great commotions signifying the Shikhs in the month of October, at the time of the great Hindoo festival of the Dusserah, when all the native states are in the practice of making war against their enemies.

Afghanistan has, of late, been considerably more tranquil than formerly; and the power of Doat Mahomed and his family begins to be established on a firm and substantial basis.

From Gwalior we learn that there has been a mutiny among the Jinsee troops

against their chief, arising out of his tyrannical treatment of them. The uncle of the young Maharajah was expected to succeed to their command.

Our intelligence from Scinde extends from the 4th July to the 14th August. It is of a somewhat mixed complexion, but on the whole eminently satisfactory.

The succession to the throne of Holkar, at Indore, has been settled by the elevation to it of a son of Bhow Holkar, who had married a daughter of Hurree Rao Holkar. The young Maharajah has assumed the name of Tookajee Holkar, and promises well. He is described as a manly boy, and has conciliated the good-will of the people.

A splendid farewell entertainment was given at Calcutta to Lord Ellenborough, at which that noble lord made a speech somewhat in contradiction with his address upon assuming the reins of government. Upon that occasion his lordship dwelt upon the delights of peace and the advantages of extending social and commercial intercourse. In his last speech, however, he compliments the army in strong terms, and intimates that the empire can alone be preserved by that force. Lord Ellenborough expressed his congratulations upon the appointment of Sir Henry Hardinge, and paid a high compliment to that gallant general.

There was no commercial news of interest. The Calcutta money market is said to be in an unusually quiet state, and capital is abundant, with considerable difficulty of employment in safe channels.

##### CHINA.

We have intelligence by her Majesty's steamer *Driver*, which came into port on the 29th July, from Victoria, the 21st June. Admiral Sir T. Cochrane had returned from the north on the 2nd June. The visit of the French frigate *Alcmene* to Chusan and Shanghai had occasioned much excitement amongst the Chinese along the coast, so that it was considered eminently desirable that a strong naval force should be kept in the north for the protection of British life and property against the outbreaks of the mob. The American and French men-of-war *Brandywine*, *St. Louis*, *Cleopatra*, and *Alcmene*, had arrived almost simultaneously in the Chinese waters.

The *Friend of China* gives a summary of China events up to the above date. The Imperial Commissioner Keying had taken a friendly leave of Sir Henry Pottinger, at the same time being introduced to Governor Davis, who being able to converse fluently in the commissioner's native language, at once gained his confidence.

##### ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 21.

The *Geyser* sailed hence early yesterday morning for Malta, having on board Lord Ellenborough. The *Berenice*, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the 17th inst., with the mails and 25 passengers, amongst whom is Sir Henry Pottinger, who proceeds this day to England by the *Great Liverpool*.

Lieut.-Col. Powell, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army, died of dropsy, off Jeddah, on the 13th inst., on board of the *Berenice*. This officer, who was about 54 years of age, had just retired from service.

##### MALTA, Sept. 25.

The *Great Liverpool*, with mails from India, arrived this morning after one of the most rapid passages she has ever performed. She passed the *Geyser* steam-frigate at eight A.M. on Monday, in lat. 34 35 N., long. 20 17 E. This vessel, with his Excellency Lord Ellenborough on board, has just moored in the great harbour.

#### THE AFFRAY AT TAHITI.

A letter from Tahiti, dated April 24, gives some interesting particulars of the affray between the French and the natives, of which but an imperfect account has hitherto appeared. The letter says:—

"The French war steamer *Phaeton* and the frigate *Uranie*, 64 guns, came to anchor in the harbour of Papeeti, the former, having the greater part of the wounded on board, last night, and the latter this day, bringing intelligence of a desperate engagement between 800 marines, soldiers, and artillery, of the French forces in the Pacific, and about 1,000 Tahitians. Both parties suffered severely, but the Tahitians remained masters of the field of battle."

"About five o'clock on the morning of the 18th, the French commenced landing, protected by the guns of the steamer and the frigate; and as there was some difficulty in this, it was past ten o'clock before they were in motion for the attack, with a number of field-pieces, and led on by Governor Bruat in person. An individual of the name of Henry, a son of a missionary here, and who is indebted to the natives of the island entirely for his subsistence, pointed out to the French a path by which they could reach a hill which commanded part of the encampment; and although a strong party with muskets could do little damage by being in possession of this spot, yet when a few field-pieces were stationed there the havoc was great. When the main body of the French saw that this spot had been gained, and which the Tahitians neglected to defend, the attack commenced, and the slaughter. The struggle that ensued was dreadful, the Tahitians fighting man to man with their spears against the bayonets of the French soldiers (for not above one-half of the Tahitians had fire-arms). Their desperation and their mortal hatred of the French told volumes. Had they been armed with muskets, not a Frenchman would have been left to tell the tale; however, as it is, their noble efforts to carry the day has earned for them a character for nobleness of purpose, and no want of resolution to carry it into effect. When the least opportunity offered, the thundering broadsides of the *Uranie*, and long guns of the steamer, never ceased to assist in the fierce conflict."

"The French have suffered severely, at the very lowest, 100 men; while on the other side it is almost impossible to ascertain their loss, but as they only acted on the defensive throughout, it may reasonably be presumed that the loss on both sides is about equal."

"Offers of peace have been proposed by Governor Bruat to the Tahitians. The answer sent back was characteristic of the Tahitians—"Before any propositions would be considered, the French governor must restore the life of their murdered countrymen." Numbers of natives who have been living here, and been quite passive heretofore, and those who have been bribed by the French, have gone up to the scene of the late action to search for their relatives who may have been killed, with the laudable intention of giving to their bodies at the least a decent interment. These, too, are now loud in their execrations of the French."

"Poor Pomare, the Queen of Tahiti, remains on board the *Basile* English man-of-war. In her letter to Admiral Thomas she says, 'I and my people have sworn before God that no power but England shall govern Tahiti while we live.'"

"If France clings to Tahiti, nothing less than ten thousand lives will be the price of it, as it may be observed that all the inhabitants of the Leeward Islands have one feeling in common with those of Tahiti—detestation of the French; and now late events have increased it tenfold."

"According to an account a day later, viz., April 25, the Tahitians only pretended to retreat. It was merely a manoeuvre on the part of the natives to draw their enemies further into their power; and with regard to the natives having suffered such severe loss, it turns out that they have not lost above 80 men; while the loss on the part of the French is allowed to be at the very least 120. In fact, from the nature of the ground, the strong defences of the encampment, and their determined opposition, it could not have turned out otherwise. When the Tahitians retired they expected the enemy to pursue, instead of which they threw a little sand over the bodies of their unfortunate companions, piled up the bodies of their enemies, and in great haste made the best of their way to their ships. Many who were mortally wounded they took with them, but before they had reached the vessel these were no more."

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

GOODRICH COURT, HEREFORDSHIRE, containing, perhaps, the most unique collection of armoury in the kingdom, was lately honoured by a visit from their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, Lady Augusta Somerset and the Baron Niemmann. They were shown through the magnificent apartments by Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, the proprietor of this superb collection, and they seemed to be highly pleased with the spectacle.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.—We understand the statue in honour of the illustrious warrior, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, will be erected in front of the Royal Exchange, Glasgow, next week.

ANOTHER GREAT WILL CAUSE.—The Consistorial Court of Exeter has for some time been occupied with a will cause, *Bellew v. Bellew*, in which a great amount of property is involved. The Chancellor Master has now given his decision in the case. He stated that though there were grounds of suspicion attaching to the conduct of the promoter of the suit, sufficient evidence had not been adduced to prove that the testatrix was not in a condition to make a will, nor was there anything in the will to show that it did not express the probable intentions of the testatrix. He should, therefore, admit the will to probate, but, considering the near relationship of the parties, he should not pronounce for costs.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—Last Saturday night an inquest was held at the Bedford Hotel, Brighton, on the body of the Rev. Thomas Robinson Welch. Deceased was brother-in-law of the late Dr. Shuttleworth, Bishop of Chichester, and was chancellor of the diocese of Chichester. He was likewise Curate of Burwash, Sussex, where he generally resided, but he had been staying with his wife at 4, Cavendish-place, Brighton. He left home at half-past nine o'clock on the previous evening for the purpose of taking a walk. The first witness called was Mr. Frederick Power Phillips, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, who deposed that about half-past ten o'clock on Friday evening he was walking down the Parade, when he saw the deceased, who was an entire stranger, walking towards them. When within a few paces of meeting, deceased fell on the crossing. Witness raised him up, and judging that he was in a fit, carried him to the nearest chemist's, Mr. Pain, St. James's-street, and sent a policeman for a surgeon. Deceased died in a few minutes. Mr. Wilton, surgeon, deposed to finding deceased at Mr. Pain's shop, insensible. Witness attempted to administer a reviving draught, but deceased could not swallow it. Deceased died in half a minute, after two convulsive gasps, as witness judged, of spasmodic affection of the heart. The jury returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."

A MAN KILLED BY A BULL.—A man, named Daniel Jones, a tenant of Mr. William Thomas, draper, Carmarthen, was tossed by a two-year-old bull, on a farm in Llanllawddog parish, on Wednesday. The animal threw him high into the air, and, as he fell, caught him on his horns, and again threw him. His death almost immediately ensued. The verdict returned by the coroner's jury was to the effect that Daniel Jones had met with his death, but how did not appear in evidence.

BURSTING OF A STEAM-BOILER AT SALFORD.—An alarming explosion took place at Islington-mill, Salford, on Wednesday morning, which resulted in blowing up a portion of the building, killing one man, and scalding two or three others. It was usual to slacken the fire under the boilers at night, and leave the fires in the care of the watchman, whose duty it was, at about half-past four



o'clock each morning to "beat the fire," and raise the steam, so that the machinery might be set in motion at six o'clock when the workpeople arrived. The party whose duty it was to do this work was James Atkins, the watchman, and it is supposed that at the time the explosion took place he was rousing up the fire under the boiler in question. The people in the mill were completely astounded. Bricks, mortar, and broken pieces of beams were flying about in all directions. One large piece of timber was blown upon the top of the factory, which is seven stories high; the distance being upwards of forty yards from the seat of the explosion, whilst slate and bricks were blown into the streets a distance of two hundred yards. The watchman, Atkins, was found amidst some rubbish, with his left leg broken, and his face frightfully disfigured. He was alive, but insensible, and was being taken to the Manchester Infirmary, but died on his way there. Michael Tyman, the fireman, and a man named Tipping, who were also near the spot at the time, were found slightly injured.

**FIVE PERSONS DROWNED AT PLYMOUTH.**—On Monday evening, as a party of five persons, consisting of Mr. Fowler, cabinet-maker, Plymouth, his wife, Mr. Knowles, Mrs. Morgan, and Miss Ryder, were returning from Cawsand in a small boat, they kept in too close on the land, off Mount Edgcombe, when the boat got on a rock, was capsized, and all who were on board drowned. It was a dead calm, and the accident was seen from the Huntsman Cottage at Mount Edgcombe, but no assistance could be rendered in time. Three of the bodies were picked up the same night, and the other two on the following morning. They left Plymouth with the intention of going on board the Queen to visit a friend, but there being no admission on board that ship the unfortunate party proceeded to Cawsand. They had no waterman with them, and must have been inexperienced in the track which boats ought to take.

### POLICE.

**A MELANCHOLY STORY.**—Amongst the charges brought before Mr. Henry, at Lambeth-street on Monday, was one against a middle-aged female named Margaret Healey, for stealing a piece of ham of the value of 14s., from the shop window of Mr. James Jenkins, a cheesemonger, in the Mile End-road. The complainant, Mr. Jenkins, stated that about half-past ten o'clock on Saturday night, the prisoner came up to his shop window and took a piece of ham which was exhibited for sale, and walked leisurely away with it. Witness followed, and upon coming up with her asked her for the piece of ham she had taken, but she refused to give it up, and requested the might, in fact insisted, that she should be given into custody, and a policeman coming up at the time, he gave her in charge. At the station-house she persisted in keeping the ham and being detained on the charge. The accused, from whose address and manner it was evident she had seen better days, declared she had committed the act in order to insure a shelter for the night. She had, she said, been turned out of the workhouse of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, about one o'clock on the Saturday, without a single farthing in her possession, and after wandering about, she scarcely knew where, and being without the means of procuring a morsel of bread or a shelter for the night, she had, in a moment of despair, determined to commit some act for which she might be taken into custody. Mr. Jenkins here said he was perfectly convinced the article had not been taken with a felonious intention; and it was not, as he had before stated, his intention to give the accused into custody, had she not requested him to do so and kept the ham. He begged at once to withdraw the charge, and requested that the piece of ham might be given to the poor woman for her use. Mr. Henry was of opinion that the taking was not felonious, and desired the accused to come out of the felon's bar. She did so, and, in reply to the questions of the magistrates stated, that when a girl she had been taken to Rome by a lady named Foster, who sent her to school there, and also apprenticed her to the dress making. While there, besides learning her trade, she had acquired a knowledge of the French and Italian languages, and also perfected herself in all matters to qualify her for the situation of lady's maid. She subsequently returned to England, and by advertisements procured the appointment of companion to families going abroad. Amongst those whom she had lived with and attended, were Mrs. Hume and Mrs. Chaloner (Irish ladies), closely connected with the Fitzwilliam family. She subsequently lived in the family of Lady Poterney, in Piccadilly, for five years, and also in the service of Miss Baker, in Park-lane, for two years, both these places being in the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square. Nearly three weeks ago she actually went four days and four nights without a morsel of food of any kind, and during the time had frequently entreated the police to take her up, but all refused, saying that she was neither riotous nor drunk, and told her she must make application to the workhouse. She at length actually dropped in the street from exhaustion, and was carried from the place where she lay, in Mount-street, Grosvenor square, to the workhouse of St. George's. There she was confined for a fortnight in the sick ward. On Friday last the parish doctor pronounced her to be sufficiently recovered to leave the sick ward, and on the same day a young lady, who she understood to be the daughter of the matron, came to her, and said she might go to the needle-room or leave the house altogether; and she replied that she would go to the needle-room, as she certainly had not sufficient strength to leave the house, and that she was without the slightest means of supporting herself. She accordingly went to the needle-room, as it was called, and on the following day was sent for to appear before the matron, and, on entering her apartment, she (the matron) asked if she was the person who had been brought into the house in such a distressed state? She replied she was the same; upon which the matron observed that she had been discharged by the doctor, and therefore she must go out of the house. She replied that she was really not in a fit state to be discharged, for that she was still very weak; and another thing, she had not a place to go to, or the means of procuring food or lodging, and hoped, therefore, she might be allowed to remain in the house a few days longer. The matron replied that she must not, and the wardswoman at this time moved her on to the porter's hall. She complained to the porter of the state she was in, and he took her to the office of the overseer, next door. She informed that officer of the circumstances of her case, and begged he would either permit her to remain in the workhouse, or pass her to the settlement of her late husband in Rutlandshire. His reply was, that he thought the parish had done very well for her, in keeping her for a fortnight. "I cried bitterly," said the poor woman, "and begged he would take my distressing case into his kind consideration, upon which he told me to sit down, and on my doing so, he sent for the porter, and reprimanded him for bringing such a case before him. The porter then took me out, and I left the house about one o'clock. I was then recommended to go before a magistrate, and made my way to Marlborough-street Police-court, but was told there that the magistrate was investigating a case which was likely to last for some time, and that I had better go to the parish officers. I left the place, and roamed about in a state of bewilderment, I scarcely knew where, until about half-past ten at night, when I formed the resolution of getting out of the street, and to the shelter of the station-house, and with that object solely in view, I took the piece of ham, as has been described." The magistrate, after some sensible remarks upon the anomalies and hardships of the Poor Law Bill, said he should make inquiry into the case, and in the meantime directed that a comfortable lodging should be procured for the poor woman. "After all the boasted purity of our laws, and the alleged independence of all classes in England, it seems 'passing strange' that the surest passport to shelter and protection should be the commission of crime. It is really disgraceful that workhouses should be closed to the distressed, and that the plea of poverty should bring down a reprimand from the very menials of such establishments. One may almost wonder that offenders are not more numerous, when it is proved that it is absolutely necessary to commit a crime before misery can be relieved."

**CAUTION TO WINDOW SMASHERS.**—A woman, named Maria King, who frequently has amused herself by breaking windows, was brought up on a charge of a similar kind. She frisked into the bar and smiled upon Sir Peter Laurie, and it was quite evident that she expected merely a few days exemption from the trouble of supporting herself. Sir Peter Laurie: Pray, why did you do this mischief?—Prisoner (smirking): I'm sure I can't say.—Sir Peter Laurie: Well, you must go to prison for fourteen days.—Prisoner: Very well sir, I shall go (tossing her head).—Sir Peter Laurie: I wish it to be known, that in all cases of this description I consider it necessary to order that the smallest amount of diet, consistent with the preservation of life, should be administered. (Great laughter).—Prisoner: What do you mean by that, eh?—Sir Peter Laurie: I mean that you shan't get fat by breaking windows, that's all. (Laughter). The prisoner, who was thunderstruck at the idea of the abridgment of the comforts of her usual place of retirement, moved off in the custody of the policeman, sorrowful if not repentant.

**THE POISONING CASE.**—Alfred Edwards, the young man charged with having administered poison to a young woman named Jane Gregory, which caused her death, and against whom a verdict of "Willful Murder" had been returned at the coroner's inquest, was placed at the bar at Worship-street, before Mr. Broughton, on Wednesday, for final examination on the charge, and fully committed.

### ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

**FATAL ACCIDENT ON WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE.**—On Monday afternoon the following shocking accident, attended with loss of life, occurred on Westminster-bridge:—A young woman named Sarah Brett, the wife of a sawyer, residing near the old church, Woolwich, was crossing the bridge on the right hand side from the Westminster side, when she slipped or was pushed from off the footway into the carriage road by a crowd of persons passing at the instant, and reeling against the side of a loaded hay-cart coming in an opposite direction, fell underneath the off wheel, which passed over her head. So large a quantity of blood instantly gushed from her mouth that the front part of her dress was completely saturated with it. She was directly carried to Westminster Hospital, where Mr. Priest, the house-surgeon, attempted to bleed her in the neck, but life was extinct. She had only left Westminster Hospital about half an hour before the accident occurred, having come up to town with a female acquaintance to see a relative, a patient. She was slightly in liquor at the time. The driver was taken into custody.

**A CHILD KILLED BY FLY POISON.**—Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest on Wednesday, at the Spanish Patriot, White Conduit-street, Clerkenwell, on the body of Joseph Coleman, aged three years and nine months, the child of Mr. Coleman, baker, Mount-row. Last Saturday Mrs. Coleman laid upon a table in the parlour, while she went to serve a customer, a small quantity of fly poison, which she had just purchased. During the mother's temporary absence the deceased returned from school, and drank two table-spoons-full of the poison, which had a saccharine flavour. As soon as the mother perceived it she called in medical help, but all was in vain, and the child died in great agony at half-past 12

o'clock the following day. Mr. James Pitt Dow, surgeon, attended the deceased, and was of opinion that the poison was *cocculus indicus*, which was of a very deadly character. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

**LOSS OF LIFE BY FIRE.**—On Tuesday morning, about half-past eight o'clock, Ann Morris, between ten and eleven years of age, the daughter of respectable parents living at No. 5, York-terrace, Westminster-road, expired at Westminster Hospital, having on the previous evening been shockingly burnt and scorched by her clothes accidentally catching in flames while she was lighting a fire, at her parents' residence.

**MYSTERIOUS CASE OF DROWNING IN THE RIVER LEA.**—An inquest was held by Mr. Baker, on Tuesday at the Jolly Anglers, Lea Bridge, touching the death of Miss Ann Sayer, aged 20 years, who was drowned in the river Lea on the previous Thursday. The deceased, it appeared, had been thrown from a boat, rowed by a Mr. Newman. The facts will be gathered from the evidence given by that gentleman himself. He deposed that the evening in question, on his return from Tottenham-mills, he was coming down by the right bank, when three men in a boat came along, two of whom were rowing and one steering, and when nearly abreast of him he called out to them to starboard their helm, but instead of doing so it was put apart, by which they pulled right into the bow of his boat; he turned round towards them, and at that moment his boat gave a heavy lurch, and the deceased fell out of the boat. He (Mr. Newman) directly jumped in after her, and caught hold of her with his left hand while he swam with his right. Deceased then caught hold of his right arm, which stopped him, and he was compelled to let her go and take hold of her with his right arm, and in so doing she sunk beneath the surface of the water. He dived after her, and again caught her by her left arm, and swimming towards the boat, which was then nearly half filled with water, he got hold of her gunwale, and held on by his right, but with the whole of deceased's weight and his own the boat turned right over, bottom upwards. Deceased again slipped from his grasp, and he again dived down several feet and caught her a third time, and in rising struck against the boat, when he again lost his hold of her, but how it was he could not tell. He clung to the boat, and just recollected that some persons came and picked him up, but what was said or done afterwards he did not recollect. The inquest was adjourned.

**LOSS OF A VESSEL, WITH ALL HANDS, OFF YARMOUTH.**—A melancholy shipwreck occurred on Sunday afternoon off Yarmouth, about ten miles distant from the land. A large foreign schooner, with a white ball painted on her bows, was suddenly seen to capsize in a gale of wind and disappear, about a mile outside of the Cross Sands. She had signals of distress flying, and was apparently running for the land when the catastrophe happened, and it is feared that every soul on board met with a watery grave. There were several colliers passing through the roads at the time, and the masters bore down to the spot where the vessel had gone down, in the hopes of picking up some of the unfortunate crew, but none were to be seen.

**GREAT NUMBERS OF SUDDEN DEATHS.**—On Wednesday, Mr. Wakley held four inquests on persons who had died suddenly. The first was at the Calthorpe Arms, Gray's Inn-road, on the body of Mrs. Martha Smith, of Gough-street, who was found dead in her bed on Saturday morning. The second was held at 'he Windsor Castle, Windsor-street, Islington, on the body of Henry Willcome, a child, also found dead in bed. The third and fourth inquests were at the Green Man, Ball's-pond; the first of them being on the body of Mr. J. J. Davis, aged 31, a manufacturing chemist, of Mott's-lane. He was out and well, in a gig with a friend, on Friday, and intended to take a second drive in the afternoon. The friend called on him for that purpose, and found him applying leeches for pain in the chest. The leeches were taken off, he complained of faintness, and was laid on a couch, when suddenly exclaiming to his wife, "Oh, my Cary," he turned on his face and died instantaneously. The other inquest was on the body of Mr. W. P. Collean, aged 44, pipe-stainer, of 170, Goswell-street. On Sunday afternoon, after walking along the New River, in the above vicinity, with his wife, he left her at a friend's, and entered the parlour in which the jury were assembled. He called for some brandy and water, sipped it, and after joking a little got up to light a cigar. Whilst doing so he fell back in his chair, and in five minutes was corpse. Verdict in each case, "Natural death."

—On Wednesday morning about two o'clock, the wife of an elderly person, named Buckland, residing in Queen-street, Edgeware-road, was awake by a noise as if her husband were struggling for breath. She gave an alarm, and Dr. R. E. Bateman, of Crawford-street, Bryanston-square, was prompt in attendance, but before his arrival Mr. Buckland had expired.

**ENGLISH REPORTERS AT FAULT.**—Among the many ridiculous blunders committed by the reporters for the London Press at Blair, with reference to the names and localities of that hitherto to them "terra incognita," none is more absurd than the anecdote which represents her Majesty looking on at a "sheep-shearing in September." The black-faced breed are unquestionably a hardy race, but we question their ability to face their fleeces so near the end of autumn. We presume their informant had spoken simply of shearers, which is the Scottish term for reapers; but the former being exclusively used in the south country as applied to sheep, the mistake had thus arisen. To complete the absurdity, and also to expose the system, a paper of last week actually contains an engraving representing her Majesty and Prince Albert overlooking a body of sheep-shearers, and the latter patting a terrier—all agreeable to the newspaper paragraph.—*Perth Courier*, Sept. 25.—[We quote the above as it exposes attempts to impose on the public, made by certain imitators of our journal. We have uniformly set our faces against this system, and have never spared expense in sending the best artists to sketch the events on the spot of their occurrence.]

**THE FINE ARTS DISTRIBUTIONS.**—The list of prizes drawn at the distributions at Covent Garden Theatre, and at the Freemasons' Tavern, has just been issued. At Mr. Boy's distribution the number of tickets drawn, as per prospectus, was 5,729; in addition there were 3,605 added, making a total of 9,334. The amount of prizes drawn, as per prospectus (338 in number), was £4,216. In addition Mr. Boy's added 208, value £4,200; making a total of £8,416. Amongst the works drawn were the "Trial of Charles the First," value 500 guineas, and several at the value of 100 guineas. In the other lists were several of the "Duke of Wellington," "Sir Robert Peel," the "Canterbury Pilgrims," "Bolton Abbey," and various folios of engravings. At the Bowyer distribution several valuable prizes were also drawn, but the particular ones have not been detailed in the list.

**THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.**—The works at the Royal Exchange are being prosecuted with increased activity, and generally to a much later hour of the evening than previously, in order to be ready for her Majesty's reception. Some of the citizens have been indulging the hope that Louis Philippe may be present at the ceremony of the opening.

### GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Reporter.)

On Tuesday, the 24th of September, the hundred and fifty-first annual meeting of the three choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund of the clergy connected with the three dioceses was commenced in the antique Cathedral of Gloucester, and continued daily until Friday evening.

Considerable opposition was raised to the continuance of the practice of holding these annual festivals, by the Rev. F. A. Close, of Cheltenham, who used every possible effort, both in and out of the pulpit, to cry down the ancient practice. Dr. Evans, however, the head master of the College School, one of the stewards to the Festival, published a reply to the objections of Mr. Close, and the result of his powerful arguments in favour of the performance of sacred music in ecclesiastical edifices was, that the practice is justifiable and praiseworthy. The proceedings were throughout, if we may judge from the numbers present, and the amount collected in behalf of the charity, superior to any which have preceded them in this city upon any former occasion.

The performance opened with full cathedral service. The whole of the spacious nave of the western part of this noble edifice was fitted up with great care and neatness. Immediately in front of the organ were fixed the seats for the orchestral performers, three hundred in number, amongst whom were Madame Caradori Allan, Miss B. A. Hawes, the Misses Williams, with Messrs. Hobbs, Machin, Manvers, Novello, and Weiss. A new *debutante* for public fame was introduced upon this occasion, a young lady of the name of Barrett, native of Gloucester, who is the daughter of a gentleman of the name, once celebrated for his fine voice and extensive musical attainments. The youthful aspirant is of the most prepossessing appearance; she possesses a voice of first-rate character, its quality and compass being equally fine, and she sang with great taste and feeling. One great recommendation of this festival, which we must notice before we proceed to detail the four days' performance, was its truly English character.

On the morning of the first day, "Ethere" was performed; this was followed by the "Te Deum," composed, as our readers are aware, in celebration of the victory achieved at Dettingen; both by Handel, the giant of musical song. Boyce's anthem, "Blessed is He," and the inimitable duet, "Here shall soft Charity repair," were also most effectively sung. The sermon was then preached by the Rev. F. T. J. Bayly, from the 13th verse of the 5th chapter of Second Book of Chronicles. It was an able exposition of the divine origin of sacred music; of the recognition of it by the Church, both in the Prophetic, Jewish, and subsequent ages of the Church; and of its value in the present day, in exciting devotional feelings, and aiding the devotions of the true Christian. This was followed by a most eloquent appeal in behalf of the institution. The service was closed by the performance of Handel's Grand Coronation Anthem, given in the best style of the well-trained orchestra, listened to in profound silence by upwards of 1500 persons congregated upon the occasion. The amount collected at the doors, exclusively for the benefit of the charity, amounted to £163 18s. 4d.—upwards of £30 more than upon the first morning's meeting at Gloucester.

At the concert in the evening, held at the Shire Hall, and but thinly attended, "Acis and Galatea" formed the principal attraction. Miss Barrett made her first appearance in "Where the bee sucks," written by Dr. Arne. She was most flatteringly received; and her correct intonation, sweet voice, and engaging style, gained for her great applause. A select ball-concluded the entertainment of the day.

On Wednesday, Handel's magnificent oratorio, "Samson," was introduced. The words selected are chiefly from the "Samson Agonistes" of Milton, arranged by Professor Taylor, and seemed as at the late Norwich festival.

The following was the order of the parts and performers:—

Samson	Mr. Hobbs	Micah	Miss M. B. Hawes
Manoah	Mr. Weiss	Israelitish Women	Madame C. Allen
Harapha	Mr. Machin	Philistian Women	Miss A. Williams
Philistine	Mr. A. Novello		Miss E. Williams

Novello, in the opening recitative, was rather flat. Miss A. Williams sang the song "Ye men of Gaza" with much power of expression, and dignity of style. Hobbs poured forth the moaning tones of Samson (blind and imprisoned as he is then represented to have been) with much natural feeling. His soliloquy "Without the walls of Gaza" was beautifully fine. Miss Hawes's song, "In God your father trust," was strikingly charming, and the chorus which followed was magnificent. In the hymn "Jehovah reigns," by voices only, the whole fell full half a note, and the manner in which it "dragged its slow length along," was truly miserable. Weiss sang nobly, and Machin and Hobbs decidedly maintained the reputation they have enjoyed for years. With reference to the band, the names of Cramer, Lindley, Harper, Card, and other leaders, aided by a well-drilled corps of musicians, guaranteed that all would be right in the instrumental department. In the middle of the third act the "Dead March in Saul" was splendidly given; and the song "Let the bright Seraphim," by Madame C. Allen, followed by the chorus it opens, left us nothing to desire. The whole lasted nearly five hours, and at the door £111 9s. 3d. was collected.

In the evening, at the miscellaneous concert at the Shire-hall, the Sinfonia ("Jupiter") by Mozart, was well performed. A variety of pieces, admirably chosen, by Mozart, Calcott, Bishop, Benedict, Rossini, Mendelssohn, Donizetti, and other eminent composers, were sung. The whole went off admirably.

On Thursday the attendance was more numerous than on either of the preceding days, nearly every seat being occupied. Haydn's "Creation," Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," and Handel's "Israel in Egypt," were severally given, in an equal style to that of the former day. In the evening the concert-room was well filled, and several favourite songs were sung and encored.

### FRIDAY.

This morning Handel's oratorio of the "Messiah" was performed. The extreme beauty of the day, combined with the great attraction of this sublime oratorio, the *chef-d'œuvre* of all Handel's magnificent compositions, everywhere commands, invited to the Cathedral a multitude of auditors. Carriages, filled with the youth and beauty of this interesting locality, and with veteran souls deep in love with rich English harmony, drew up to the Cathedral doors, without intermission, from ten o'clock until past eleven—the hour of commencement. Thousands of anxious spectators crowded the green of the College, and the bells of the lofty tower pealed joyously upon the occasion.

The whole space allotted to the listeners was crowded. From the massive Norman pillars which support the roof of the nave to the magnificent western window, where a most commodious gallery, capable of holding upwards of 500 persons, was erected, the seats were filled, the majority of the audience being ladies. Never before, in our recollection, did the splendid composition go off so well. Caradori Allan, Miss Hawes, Machin, Manvers, and Weiss, did their utmost; and Miss Barrett, in "But thou didst not leave," proved her capability of tone, compass, and expression, equal to the most sanguine expectations of her friends. The "Hallelujah Chorus," justly styled the master-piece of Handel, was given by the "full-voiced choir" with judgment and power seldom equalled; and the concluding double chorus left us nothing to desire. The whole performance was well executed, and it is a pleasure to state that the proceeds of the collection at the doors this day exceeded any amount hitherto realised in this city. The sum collected amounted to £173 1s. 10d.

The arrangements made by the stewards were admirable throughout; every facility being afforded to parties visiting the Cathedral by an early opening of the doors, and no pains being spared towards the success of the festival.

Our engraving represents the Cathedral, as it appeared on Friday morning, during the performance of Handel's "Messiah," and a more impressive scene can hardly be imagined. The subject, and the manner of the performance, the profound silence of the audience when listening to the solo songs, and the reverential rising of the whole mass as one person when the choral band sent forth its strength in praise of their God, created impressions which to be felt must have been witnessed.

In the foreground, to the right and left, are seen the massive Anglo-Norman pillars of the original Cathedral, constructed in the beginning of the twelfth century; while the roof, originally of wood, is an insertion of the early English style. In the distance, beyond the organ, is seen the tracery of the most gorgeous choir in England, terminated towards the east by the largest window in Europe. The contrast of the uniform flood of light thrown through the clerestories into this part of the Cathedral, with the alternations of light and shadow caused by the narrow slips of the nave lights, added greatly to the singularity and beauty of the sacred spectacle.

The celebration of the present festival is the 121st meeting of the choirs Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford; and although, in magnitude, these ancient music meetings cannot rival the great musical gatherings of Birmingham, Manchester, &c., yet the place of their celebration, and the long associations connected with them, give them an interest and an effect to be looked for in vain in festivals of more recent growth. At first, about 150 years ago, the performances were confined to the instrumental and vocal efforts of the "three choirs," assisted by amateurs in the divine art; until, in the years 1723 or 1724, the attendance of the auditory became so great, in consequence of the growing excellence of the music, that measures were taken for an increase of the band by the hire of eminent professional performers; and, at the same time, on the recommendation of the celebrated Dr. Beise, author of the "Beauty of Holiness," collections were made at the Cathedral doors for the benefit of the widows and orphans of clergymen. This has continued to the present day; in fact, the original intention of the meetings, which was the encouragement and improvement of sacred music, is quite forgotten in the charitable purpose to which these festivals have applied. It is impossible in our space to give a detailed history of the origin and progressive increase of these interesting meetings, but we can hardly be said to exaggerate the benefits they have conferred on sacred musical science, when we state that indirectly we owe to them the "Messiah" of Handel, and the "Creation" of Haydn, allowed to be each in its style a masterpiece of sacred harmony. Perhaps the Cathedral never presented a more glorious spectacle than when it was fitted up for this last splendid and holy occasion.

Oh! it was good to see and hear

(For ye was charm'd as well as ear)

The young—the fair—the minstrel throng,

The old, the reverend combin'd;

In one great festival of song,

Devoted to th' Eternal mind,

Which teaches us through sweet harmony, ☩

That best of virtues CHARITY.

In the Gloucestershire Chronicle, we find the following summary of the proceedings:—

The following is a comparative statement of the collections for the charity during the present week, and in 1841:—

	1844.		1841.
Tuesday	£163 18 4	Tuesday	£130 12 4
Wednesday	111 9 4	Wednesday	126 7 11
Thursday	79 19 0	Thursday	155 6 2
Friday	175 0 4	Friday	121 1 4
Total	£530 7 0	Total	£533 7 9

### ANTI-RENT INSURRECTION IN ALBANY.—OUTRAGE ON THE SHERIFF.

The Heilberg Mountains have lately been the scene of an anti-rentinsurrection against the Van Rensselaer family and the legal authorities. The most outrageous portion of these proceedings is, however, a most brutal attack on the Sheriff of the county, on the 31st of August last.

It appears that on the previous day the Sheriff, Mr. Batterman, with three assistants, proceeded to the disaffected district, in a double waggon, for the purpose of advertising some sales of property under execution in the town of Bern. They proceeded without molestation till they reached the house of a Mr. Van Deuzen, on the top of the Heilberg, where the Sheriff stopped to serve a declaration, but was ordered off the premises by Van Deuzen's three sons, two of whom mounted horses in their working dresses; which were only shirts and pantaloons, and with horns in their hand followed the Sheriff's waggon. The excitement now spread; horns were heard blowing in every direction, while at almost every house the women and girls enlivened the road by singing the poetical effusion generally known as the "Adventures of Big Bill Snyder." At length the Sheriff and his assistants, followed by a vast crowd, reached Rensselaerville, where they resolved to stop all night, when a committee waited on them and requested them to leave the village, as threats had been made that if the party were allowed to stop or harboured in the village, it would be burnt to the ground. The Sheriff, however, remained there for the night, but got very little sleep, as horses were kept running on the road, there was loud howling, and horns were blown and stones were thrown during the entire night. In the morning, when the party woke, they found the yard and shed full of horses, and one of the barns full of men, who had stopped to watch if the Sheriff did not go off during the night.

Nevertheless, the Sheriff and his party proceeded on his road next morning, until they reached a point where the Indians were drawn up in double ranks across the road to the number of sixty-three, each armed with either a rifle or a musket, and two horse pistols with brass barrels about fourteen inches long, and all apparently of the same pattern; some of them had knives. The waggon was then stopped, and the sheriff having got out, touched the ground, sprung for the horses' heads, putting his hand in his pocket to pull out his pistol, but about fifteen of these desperadoes laid hold of him, and after a short struggle flung him to the ground, and horses and waggons being backed to the fence, and nearly upset, the harness taken to pieces, and the horses set loose, and guns fired at them.

Meanwhile, the assistants were seized, and put under strict guard; and the Sheriff himself was held down in a ditch, and pistols were pointed at his head, and he was threatened with death, unless he gave up his papers, to which he replied, "Shoot away; I never will give up while I am alive." The Indians then proceeded to tar and feather the Sheriff, but without making any impression on the indomitable temper of the Sheriff, who, on being asked by an Indian, who was holding a pistol at his head, what he would do to him if he was in his place, replied, "shoot you, as quick as I would a black snake."

At length, the three assistants, having submitted to the orders of the Indians, by jumping up three times, and hallooing "Down with the Rent," lifted the Sheriff into the waggon, harnessed the horses, and conveyed him to Albany.

The Deputy-Sheriff has also been similarly assaulted: a body of men in disguise, and armed with knives, tomahawks, and fire-arms, came to his dwelling-house in the night—demanded his official papers, compelled him to surrender them, and then publicly burnt them in the village of Nassau. On another occa-





ANTI-RENT INSURRECTION—ATTACK ON THE SHERIFF OF ALBANY.

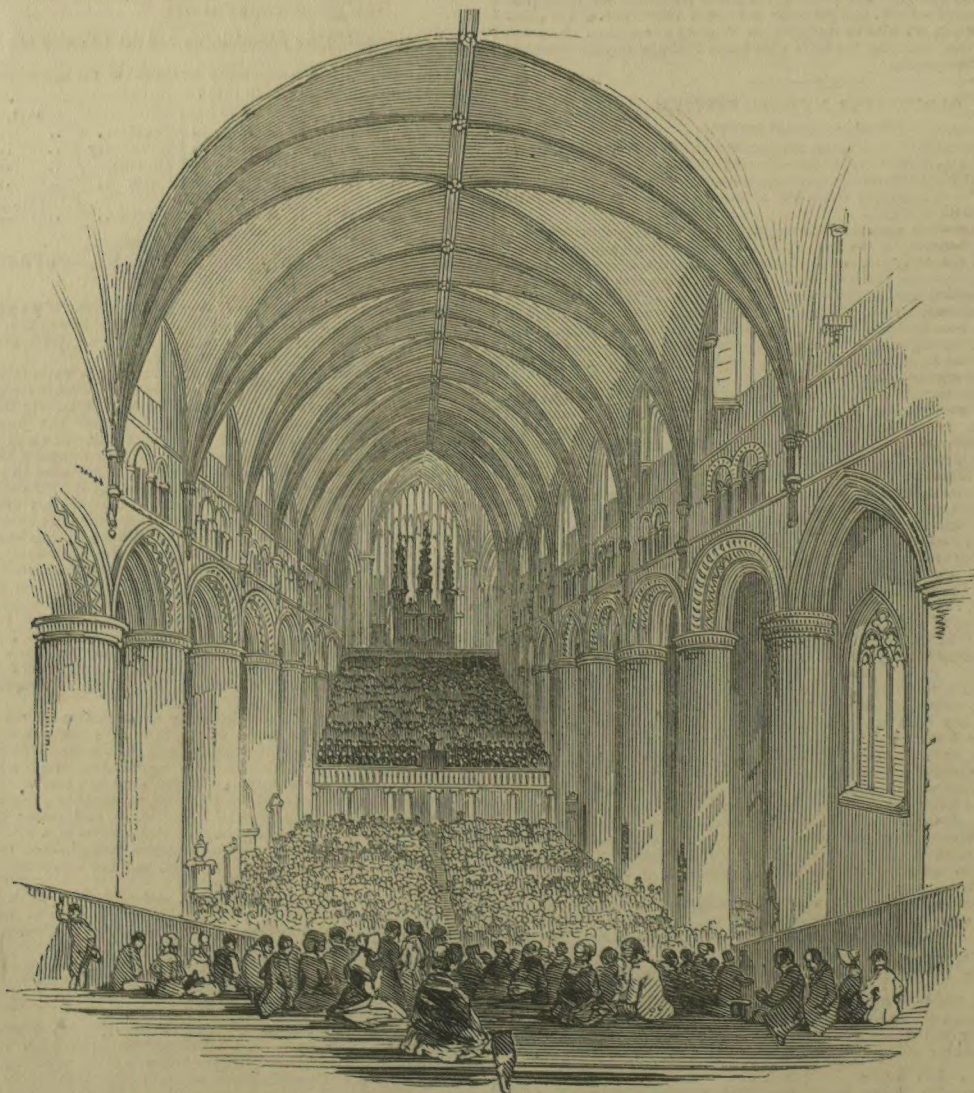
tion, about eighty men in disguise, and armed, violently entered the Deputy-Sheriff's house, assaulted him, forced him from his house in the presence of his family, and tarred and feathered him.

The Sheriff was, however, still determined to maintain his authority, and for that purpose had summoned a civil posse of 1000 men to attend him in a second expedition to the Heilderberg. On the other hand the farmers in that region are regularly drilled at stated times, to the number of many hundreds. The whole district is organised against the payment of rent, and are determined to fight to the last. Patrols of men, disguised as Indians, scour the mountains and valleys, and every road and pass are guarded. It is believed that the Governor's

proclamation will have no effect. The insurrectionary spirit of these mountaineers is stimulated by the journals which circulate among them, and encourage them in resistance to the payment of rent and the execution of the laws.

Two new weekly papers have been recently established which support their views. What the end of this insurrection may be no one can tell. Most likely blood will flow before all is over.

We have just received the sketch for the annexed illustration, with the accompanying details, from our artist at New York, who adds that "the circumstance of a magistrate daring to do his duty in defiance of danger, and even of death, is, in this country, a startling novelty."



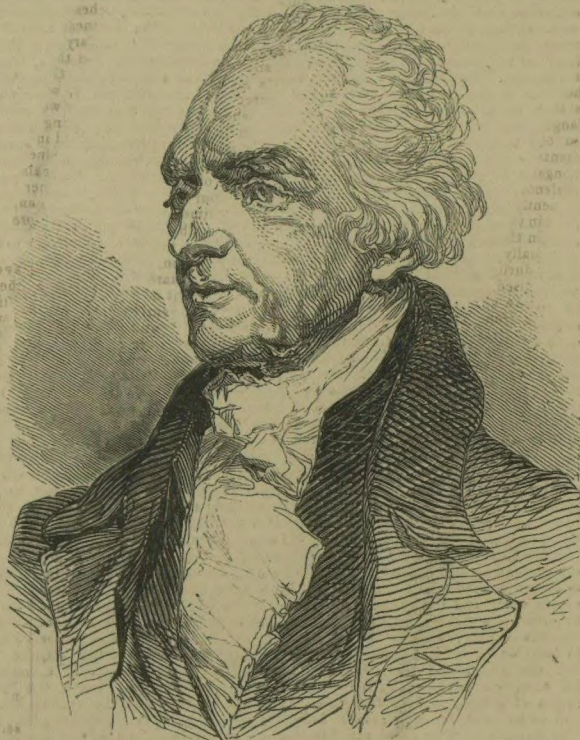
THE GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—See preceding page.

## DEATH OF THE DUKE OF GRAFTON.

The life of George Henry Fitzroy, fourth Duke of Grafton, terminated on Saturday evening last at Euston-hall, in Suffolk. For some years past he had lived in comparative retirement, and for a great many years had ceased to take any active part in public affairs. He was the eldest son of Augustus Henry, the third Duke of Grafton, the nobleman on whom Junius poured the vials of his wrath. The late Duke was born on the 14th of January, 1760, the last year of the reign of George III.; his Grace, therefore, may just be said to have lived to be the subject of five successive monarchs, and quitted this world in the 85th year of his age. The father of the Duke was in his day Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; and his heir, the young Earl of Euston, whose life and character now engage our attention, entered Trinity College at the above celebrated seat of learning. Here his lordship was the friend of the celebrated William Pitt at college; for a long time his warm partisan in the House of Commons; and for many years his colleague as the representative in parliament of their common *alma mater*. The year 1784 is, in the biography of Lord Euston, rendered remarkable by two important events—namely, his entrance upon the cares of married life, and the commencement of his career in the duties of a legislator and the business of a politician. He engaged in the latter at a time when party struggles were marked by circumstances of no ordinary interest. Lord John Townshend and Mr. Mansfield—afterwards Chief Justice—had represented the University for many years; but Mr. Fox's memorable India Bill proved fatal to their interests at Cambridge, for several of their constituents greatly disapproved of the measure. Mr. Pitt and Lord Euston were not the men to let such an opportunity escape them. At the general election in 1784, they offered themselves to the University. Against such opponents, the Mansfield and Townshend interest could not bear up, and the result of the contest was as follows:—The Right Hon. William Pitt, 351; the Earl of Euston, 299; Lord John Townshend, 278; James Mansfield, Esq., 181. It is, therefore, 60 years since the deceased duke took his seat for the first time as a member of the House of Commons. Men born to dual dignity and princely revenues are found, at least, as frequently as others, to be deficient in the intellectual aptitude, no less than in the requisite industry, for practical life. To this rule the subject of the present notice cannot be said to have formed any very striking or brilliant exception. He was a man of respectable talents, but of no very great attainments; the records of Parliament, therefore, contain fewer evidences of his ability as a legislator than of his zeal as a partisan, and his activity as a politician.

On the 16th of November, 1784, being then in the twenty-fifth year of his age, Lord Euston married the Lady Maria Charlotte Waldegrave, the second daughter of James, second Earl of Waldegrave, whose widow (mother of the Countess of Euston) married the Duke of Gloucester—an event which is considered to have had much influence in producing the Royal Marriage Act. By the union of her mother with the Duke of Gloucester, Lady Euston acquired a royal stepfather; but her husband, the subject of this notice, could boast of a royal lineage, at least an illegitimate descent, not only from a royal but a kingly ancestor; the first Duke of Grafton being one of the sons of Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland, one of the mistresses of Charles II.

To return to the political life of the noble Duke. For many years he adopted the views and supported the government of Mr. Pitt, but possibly he felt little inclination, and less necessity, to stand forth in Parliament as a very prominent advocate of either the one or the other. Mr. Pitt, while he had Lord Euston for a supporter, took more pleasure in obtaining his vote than in listening to his speeches; and for the steady devotion with which that vote was always forthcoming, Lord Euston received an amount of patronage that was generally considered a fair equivalent for all his political services. He was chosen a Knight of the Garter, appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Suffolk, and Vice-Admiral of the coast of Suffolk, Receiver-General of the profits of the seals in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, and King's Gamekeeper at Newmarket. For some years he was Ranger of Hyde-park and St. James's-park. Besides these offices, conferred on himself by the Minister of the day, he was Hereditary Ranger of Whittlebury Forest, Recorder of Thetford, a trustee of the Hunterian Museum, President of the Eclectic Society of London, &c.



THE LATE DUKE OF GRAFTON.

While he held a seat in the House of Commons, it does not appear that he ever represented any other place than that which first returned him to Parliament. Yet, in 1790, Mr. Laurence Dundas stoutly contested the seat with him, but from that time till 1807, being a period of seventeen years, he remained in undisturbed possession of that much-envied distinction, "member for the University of Cambridge; and of course Mr. Pitt continued to be his colleague. When the death of that great man caused a vacancy, Lord Henry Petty (now the Marquis of Lansdowne), Lord Althorp (Earl Spencer), and Lord Palmerston, became candidates. Of these three, the first-named was returned by a large majority. At the general election in 1807, Lord Euston again encountered a formidable opposition presented by Lord Palmerston and Lord Henry Petty. On that occasion the numbers were—Earl of Euston, 324; Sir Vicar Gibbs, 312; Lord Palmerston, 310; and Lord Henry Petty, 265. Thus, during seven-and-twenty years, he sat for Cambridge, nor did his Parliamentary connexion with that University cease until he succeeded to the peerage, on the death of his father, the third Duke in 1811. It must not, however, be taken for granted, that during the whole of this time he gave himself up to the support of Mr. Pitt. On the contrary, in proportion as the conduct of the war against revolutionary France became more difficult, and the embarrassments of his quondam friend thickened around his head, Lord Euston appeared the more disposed to withdraw from him; and, long before the death of Mr. Pitt, Lord Euston became a Whig.

In 1808 he became a widower, and so continued to the end of his days. Lady Euston, therefore, never lived to be Duchess of Grafton, but her ladyship lived long enough to be the mother of eleven children, of whom six survive; one of these is Lord Charles Fitzroy, who has been many years in Parliament; and who, ever since the passing of the Reform Act, has sat for Bury St. Edmund's.

Generally speaking, the deceased peer was not more active in public life since his elevation to the peerage than he had previously been; to this, however, one exception arose, where the Bill of Pains and Penalties against the Queen of George IV. was presented to the House of Lords. On that occasion the Duke of Grafton stepped forth with unwonted energy and zeal; but this was pretty nearly the last occasion on which he took any prominent part in the business of Parliament. After a lengthened retirement of nearly twenty years, he has quietly sunk to rest, leaving behind him numerous descendants to perpetuate his honours and enjoy his wealth.—*Abridged from the Times.*

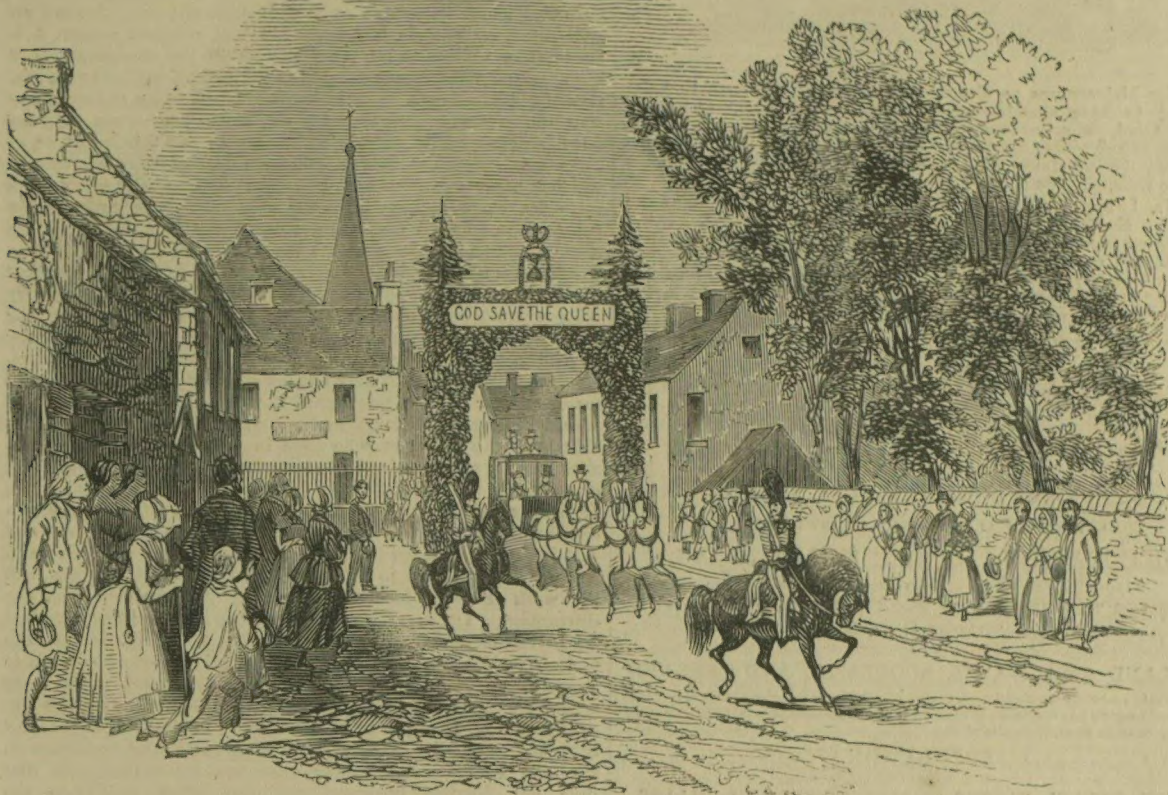
The dignities of the house of Grafton have devolved upon the Duke's eldest son, Henry, who has been up to this time styled by courtesy Earl of Euston; and who is now in the 54th year of his age. His lordship is Colonel of the West Suffolk Militia, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of that county. His lady, who is now become Duchess of Grafton, is daughter of the late Admiral Sir George Cranfield Berkeley, and was married to his lordship 32 years ago. The present Duke and Duchess of Grafton have several children.

The celebrity and good fortune of the late Duke of Grafton as one of the leading sportsmen of the turf, remain to be noticed. His Grace inherited this taste and success from his father, who, according to Nimrod, was a keen sportsman, and an excellent judge of racing; and his horses having been well and honestly ridden by South, he was among the few great winners amongst great men. The late Duke, upon the same authority, was a great winner, having inherited, with his domains, the virtues of old Prunella; but owed some of his success to his brother, Lord Henry Fitzroy, whose judgment in racing was equal to any man's. The late Duke won the Derby Stakes four times, and the Oaks eight; and "most of the good things at Newmarket," for a few years in succession; in the year 1825, his Grace won £13,000 from public stakes alone! "But," adds Nimrod, "we must do the Duke of Grafton the justice to say, that in his stable he has marched with the times, his horses having been always forward in their work, the grand desideratum in a training stable." His Grace also deserved success, for he was a nobleman of high character upon the turf.

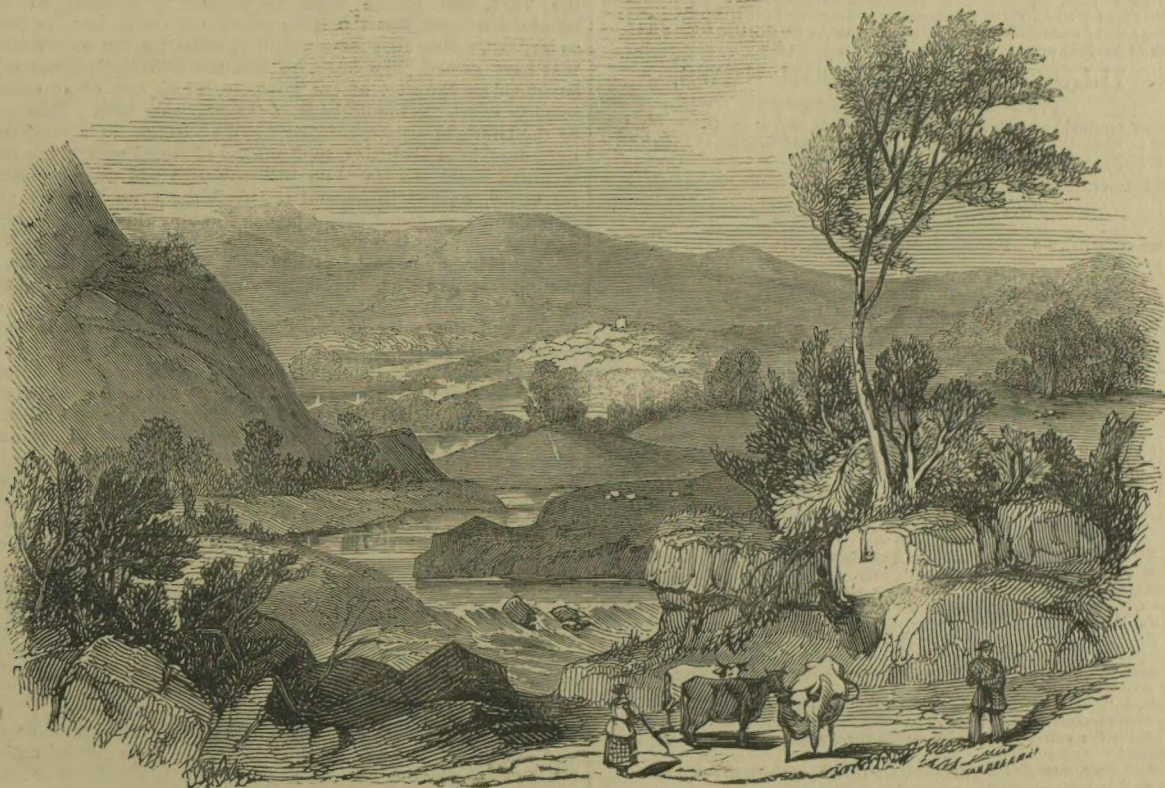


## THE QUEEN'S SECOND VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

We this week complete our narrative of the incidents connected with Her Majesty's visit to Scotland. The subjoined account, taken from the most authentic sources, comprises a connected detail of every circumstance worth



ENTRANCE TO COUPAR ANGUS.



BLAIR ATHOL.



HER MAJESTY LEAVING BLAIR ATHOL CHURCH.



ARCH AT COUPAR ANGUS.

mentioning, connected with this, our gracious Queen's second visit to the "land o' cakes."

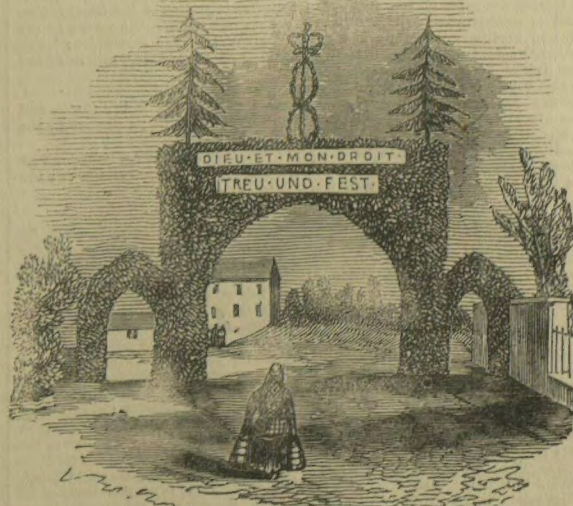
BLAIR ATHOL, Friday, Sept. 27

Yesterday morning after breakfast Her Majesty rode in the grounds. The Princess Royal was taken her usual ride.



PORTRAIT OF A HIGHLAND GUARDSMAN, AT BLAIR ATHOL.

In the afternoon, at about half-past 3 o'clock, Her Majesty left the castle to visit the pass of Killiecrankie and the grounds of Mr. Butler of Faskally. The Prince drove Her Majesty, and Lord Charles Wellesley and Lord Glenlyon accompanied them on horseback. They drove straight on to the entrance of Mr. Butler's grounds. Mr. Butler received Her Majesty, and presented her with a



ARCH AT COUPAR ANGUS.



beautiful bouquet of flowers from the gardens around the house. Her Majesty alighted from the carriage, and walked through the grounds. This place of Mr. Butler's can have but few rivals amongst the seats of the Scottish gentry. The situation itself is romantic in the extreme. At a short distance from the eastern entrance of the pass of Killiecrankie, just where the bleak rugged mountains around and the deep ravine through which the stream of the Garry flows, combine some of the most grand features of the scenery, you come suddenly at a short turn from the high road down upon a rich vale of considerable extent, in which woodland, lawn, flowers, and the clear water running at the foot, form a picture in which art has assisted nature in producing almost the perfection of ornamental gardening. The natural beauty of the place is enhanced by the contrast it exhibits to the wild scenery in which it is embosomed.

Her Majesty paused several times to admire the surpassing beauty of the scenery, which was enhanced by the mellowness of the autumnal tints of the rich foliage of the birch trees and larches. Her Majesty alighted at the entrance to the pass of Killiecrankie, and having mounted her pony, which had been sent on before, rode down to the bottom of the pass, and remained for some time admiring the beauty of the scene formed by the clear rushing of the Garry over the "Sodger's Leap."

Lord and Lady Glenlyon, during the stay of her Majesty at the castle, have occupied the residence of Captain Macduff, his lordship's factor, a fine old stately Highland gentleman, who has served with distinction in the American war. Captain Macduff's house is a small, but picturesque cottage, within the grounds of the castle, and close to the chapel, in which lie the remains of the celebrated "Clavers." The stables belonging to the cottage unfortunately caught fire at two o'clock this morning. Much valuable property, and the whole of Captain Macduff's plate, have been destroyed. The progress of the flames might have been easily arrested at the first outburst; but Lord Glenlyon is one of those Scotch noblemen who still retain their rational notions of hospitality. His lordship would not allow the neighbourhood to be aroused, and assistance to be sent for, lest her Majesty might be alarmed; and so fastidious was he in his apprehensions of disturbing his illustrious guest, that he preferred seeing his property devoured by the flames rather than incur the risk of inconveniencing his Sovereign. Lord and Lady Glenlyon had scarcely time to clothe themselves, so great was the danger at one time that the fire would extend to the dwelling-house. The Queen's grooms, as soon as they were apprised of the accident, got up, and went off to the scene, where they rendered every assistance in their power. Fortunately, Lord Glenlyon's horses were saved, but a favourite dog, Crib, was burnt.

Four cottages have been burned to the ground, the lodge kitchen, a sleeping room, and Capt. Macduff's office attached to the latter.

#### BLAIR ATHOL, Saturday.

Yesterday afternoon the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by Lord C. Wellesley and Lord Glenlyon, rode down Glen Tilt to view the deer, and proceeded nearly ten miles before they came up with any of these extremely shy and noble animals of the forest. The Prince was unsuccessful in getting within range, and after prolonging their ride till nearly seven o'clock, the royal party returned to the castle.

In the evening an exhibition of the national dances took place before her Majesty in the Great Hall of the castle, which was fitted up and decorated in a very handsome manner for the occasion. The whole armoury of the castle, including 300 muskets, and a large number of pistols, bayonets, Lochaber-axes, and claymores, were arranged in fanciful devices on the wall, and above these the banners were tastefully draped, and when the hall was brilliantly lighted up it formed a grand scenic display of Highland prowess and grandeur.

All the gentlemen who took part in the dances were attired in full Highland costume, with plaid and dirk. Among them were Lord Glenlyon, Hon. Capt. James Murray, Hon. W. Drummond, Capt. Drummond, Capt. Oswald of Dunniker, Captain M'Duff, Lieut. Smallick of Kindrogon, &c. &c. The dancing commenced at half-past nine, at which hour her Majesty took her seat in a chair of state placed for her at the upper end of the hall, where she remained during the performance of the several dances, accompanied by her Royal Highness Prince Albert, Lady Glenlyon, Hon. Miss Murray, Lady Canning, Lady Caroline Cocks, &c. The "Highland fling," "The Hulaighan," and several national reels were danced, and also the "Fillie Callum," or sword dance, which was performed in beautiful style by the Hon. Capt. Murray, in which great dexterity and agility are required. In dancing in and among four swords, which are placed crosswise in the centre of the apartment. Her Majesty enjoyed the dances very much, and laughed heartily at some of the more extravagant and wild figures which were introduced for her amusement. The dancing concluded shortly after ten o'clock. There was a guard of honour of the Athol Highlanders in attendance during the ball.

It has become a very general desire in Dundee to have the splendid triumphal arch, designed by Mr. Leslie, in honour of the Queen, erected in stone, and we think there is little doubt that it will be done. Lord Penmure has made a magnificent beginning to the work by subscribing *five hundred pounds* towards the expense. The harbour trustees have held a special meeting to consider the matter, and they have also handsomely agreed to contribute five hundred pounds, and to bring up the foundation of the arch to the level of the quay.

#### BLAIR ATHOL, Sunday.

The church was again invaded at an early hour, but the object of a portion of the congregation, or rather audience, in attending divine service, was most palpably obvious; for when the carriage drove up to the church with Lady Glenlyon, Mrs. Drummond, and the Hon. Miss Murray, several persons left the church. Some, however, who came to stare, remained to pray, and the newly-married minister, Mr. Irvine, delivered an excellent sermon. His bride was also present, and came in for a large share of the staring which had been intended for her Majesty.

Lord Glenlyon's pew was also occupied by Lord Aberdeen. Lord Charles Wellesley, Lord Liverpool, Sir Jas. Clarke, Lady Canning, and Lady Caroline Cocks, remained at the castle in attendance upon her Majesty.

The Queen did not leave the precincts of the castle during the whole afternoon.

The Princess Royal did not accompany her Majesty in her promenade. The service of the Church was read before her Majesty in her private apartments.

#### BLAIR ATHOL, Monday.

The disappointment yesterday throughout the village of Blair Athol was unbounded. It was impossible to shake the implicit belief which had firmly fixed itself in the minds of the people that they would see their Sovereign once more amongst them at the village kirk. All the villagers in the neighbourhood, and even the people about the castle, were under the impression that her Majesty would go to the church.

According to another version, however, the Queen's absence from church was caused from her Majesty having caught a slight cold on Thursday afternoon, which was somewhat increased by the heavy shower to which she was exposed for more than half an hour while witnessing the otter hunt on Saturday morning, and thus it was considered inexpedient to run the risk of increasing it by sitting in an over-crowded and over-heated church.

#### BLAIR ATHOL, Tuesday.

##### DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY.

To-day (Tuesday) her Majesty left Blair Athol, on her return to England. A number of persons assembled to witness the departure, as also the planting of certain trees, which, as at Taymouth, her Majesty had kindly agreed to plant. The morning was fair, but rather cold—a strong breeze blowing from the south-east. At half-past eight o'clock, her Majesty came out from the Castle, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, and at once proceeded to plant two trees near the Castle. Prince Albert and the Princess also planted two each, after which the party then returned to the Castle. In a few minutes, however, her Majesty and the Prince again appeared, and after standing for a second or two, entered their travelling carriage, which was drawn up before the gate, and drove slowly off. At the outer gate her Majesty was received by a concourse of people, who renewed the shouts which had just died upon her ear. Lord Glenlyon rode alongside the Royal carriage, and two carriages followed; in one of which was the Princess Royal, with Lady Canning and Mademoiselle Charrier; and in another, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Charles Wellesley, and Sir Edward Bowater. The other members of the suite had left in the morning.

The *Edinburgh Observer* says: "Her Majesty having so enjoyed her rustication in the Highlands, there seems to be but one opinion—that she will soon revisit Blair Castle. Indeed, it is confidently rumoured that a treaty has actually been concluded for its occupancy by royalty, occasionally, for three years."

Our engravings, this week, illustrate the Royal Progress of her Majesty and suite leaving the town of Coupar Angus: together with two of the festal arches erected to commemorate the interesting event: one represents an Arch in the town, and inscribed "Victoria and Albert"—"Welcome to Perthshire;" and the other the Arch at the entrance to Coupar, from Blair Athol, and inscribed "Dieu et mon Droit"—"Treu and Fest."

To this succeeds a general view of the scenery of Blair Athol. The next illustration shows the church of Blair Athol, with the Queen and Prince Albert leaving by the principal porch; the pathway being flanked by the Highland Guard.

Lastly, is a portrait of one of her Majesty's Guardsmen. The costume is very striking: the tartaan green with a small red stripe, crossed by white belts; red and white hose; and dark blue cap.

**LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.**—The theatre of this Institution was, on the evening of the 27th ult., the scene of a very successful oratorical *début*, before a London audience, on the part of Mr. James Raleigh Baxter, a young gentleman who undertook to do battle with the Political Economists, on certain knotty points relating to the treatment of the labouring classes. The audience was large and respectable, and appeared to be much gratified.

**THE CITY-ROAD IN FORMER DAYS.**—The City-road was first opened in 1761. The *London Chronicle* of Saturday, June 27, says: "The New-road, which is to be called the City-road, from Old-street, across the fields to Islington, has been made in less than four months, and will be opened on Monday next." For many years this neighbourhood was very little frequented. A curious proof of this is given in a volume of the *Newgate Calendar*, which, relating the history of a man executed in 1770 for robbing the mail, says—"One Saturday evening he walked as far as Peckers-pool, in the City-road, and waited till such time as the postboy came by with the northern mail, when he stopped and robbed him."

**A MAN TORN TO PIECES BY A HORSE.**—A man named Murphy, on Monday, was killed by a horse, near Kill, county Waterford. The man was turning off the high road into the field, to make a short cut, though advised to turn back, or else he might be killed by a wild horse he should have to pass. Fatally for himself he trod the "forbidden ground." In four hours after his body was found torn to pieces. The horse's hoofs and mouth were encrusted with the blood of his victim.



"Her Majesty was so pleased with the Falls of Bruar, that she wished to have sketches of them. Mr. Landells, who is at Blair Athol, in connexion with the ILLUSTRATED NEWS, had the honour of submitting his drawings for her Majesty's inspection, and received the Royal command to execute two sketches, one of the Upper Falls, and one of the Lower."—*Times*, Sept. 27.

"Mr. Landells, a gentleman connected with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, who is taking sketches for that periodical, has had the honour of submitting some of them for her Majesty's inspection. The Queen expressed herself highly pleased with the spirit and accuracy of the sketches, and has commissioned Mr. Landells to paint for her two views, one of the Upper and the other of the Lower Falls of Bruar."—*Morning Herald*, Sept. 25.

#### TO OUR READERS.

This day is published a SUPPLEMENT containing the SECOND, and concluding PART of

#### THE CENSUS

OF

#### GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

GIVING AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE

#### OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS,

AND

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF EACH SEX EMPLOYED IN THE SEVERAL TRADES AND PROFESSIONS

IN

#### ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND,

respectively:—being unquestionably one of the most curious and important documents which has ever been presented to Parliament.—THIS SUPPLEMENT will also contain the full details of the

#### POPULATION

OF

EVERY COUNTY, BARONY, PARISH, TOWN, AND VILLAGE IN SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND;

ALSO,

a list of all places returning MEMBERS to PARLIAMENT, with the POPULATION of each, the number of MEMBERS returned, and the number of REGISTERED ELECTORS; with numerous other STATISTICAL TABLES;—forming a useful and valuable work for reference to the PUBLIC IN GENERAL;—the whole carefully arranged and compiled expressly for the

#### ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

PRICE SIXPENCE, POSTAGE FREE.

Orders received by all Booksellers and Newsmen, and at the Office, No. 108, Strand;—where Copies of the First Part, containing the CENSUS OF ENGLAND and WALES, may still be had.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 6.—Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.

MONDAY, 7.—

TUESDAY, 8.—Dr. Kippis died, 1795.

WEDNESDAY, 9.—Dutch fleet defeated, 1797.

THURSDAY, 10.—Nottingham Castle burnt, 1831

FRIDAY, 11.—Old Michaelmas Day.

SATURDAY, 12.—Columbus discovered America, 1492.

#### HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending October 12.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
9	48	10	26	11	4	0	0	0	25	0	46
1	6	1	26	1	47	2	4				

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "A. W." should write to C. R. Smith, Esq., Secretary to the British Archaeological Association, 5, Liverpool-street, City.
- "A Subscriber."—There will be opened a carriage-road through the Thames Tunnel, as soon as the approaches are completed. See the ample description in No. 48 of our journal.
- "B. J." Adwick Hall, Doncaster.—The striker of the ball will be out.
- "A Subscriber from the Commencement." Worcester, will find a brief, but intelligent, article on the mitre in the Penny Cyclopædia; we have not room for quotation.
- "A. M. K."—We are not aware of the Rev. J. Todd's "Index Rerum" having been republished in this country. We have not room for the outline.
- "W. C."—We will endeavour to obtain the information as to Oakham and Rutland.
- "T. O." Hale, near Sandwich, should try friction with horse-hair gloves.
- "ΑΛΦΑ" should write to Mr. Weippert.
- "H. W. T." Haslemere, will find the Atmospheric Railway described in No. 88 of our journal.
- "H. C." Gloucester.—Mrs. Butler is the second daughter of Mr. C. Kemble.
- "P. P. C." will find the Instructions for Quadrilles in a little book, entitled "The Companion to the Ball-room."
- "Amateur." Liverpool, is thanked for the hint.
- "Alpha."—It is not yet known whether the young Prince Alfred will be created Duke of York or Duke of Kent.
- "A Subscriber." Perth, is thanked; but the scenes proffered have already been engraved in our journal.
- "Morus's" suggestion (a good one) arrived too late.
- "Lines by R. R., on a Prison, will not suit."
- "A Constant Reader." Kensington, should apply to the Insurance-office.
- "W. W."—The toll cannot be legally demanded, unless the carriage and horses pass through the turnpike.
- "T. S." Stamford, must take out a hawkers' license.
- "B. S."—We have not room to go further into the merits of Sholl's new American Beehive, which our correspondent avers is but a slight alteration of Dr. Hovison's principle.
- "F. M. C." Tottenham Park.—Perhaps our correspondent will favour us with the loan of the engraved block.
- "P."—Dunluce Castle will be found engraved in the "Mirror," No. 650, vol. XXIII.; in "Wright's Guide to the Giant's Causeway," and other works.
- "The Bark Ada's Rudder."—We have not room.
- "Stellar Astronomy."—Under consideration.
- "R. M." St. Columb.—M. Boches, when in this country, was unrivalled as a harpist.
- "E. L."—Views of the disturbed districts of South Wales appeared in Nos. 70 and 80 of our journal.
- "Aristides," Chelsea; "R. H." Bath.—The Large Print is in a very forward state.
- "Lieut. B." Donaghadee.—The Art-Union of London, Trafalgar-square.
- "A Subscriber."—The action would not lie.
- "S. S."—The selling of fireworks, without a license, or letting them off in public places, is illegal, and punishable with forfeiture and fine.
- "Leech."—The price of "Dreaxius's Reflexions on Eternity" is 5s., foolscap 8vo.
- "An Old Subscriber" should consult a solicitor or as to the right of way.
- "A Subscriber." Limerick.—The eldest son of an Earl is styled Right Hon. by courtesy; but the title is only properly applied to Privy Counsellors.
- "D. F." Culloden Castle.—The manufacture for Jeffrey's Marine Glue is at Limehouse.
- "G. W. G." Redgwell, is thanked for the sketch of the improved Ice-house.
- "A Reader." Glasgow.—A good account of the loss of the Royal George will be found in a book entitled "Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea."
- "Hope." Camberwell, may probably obtain the information from the New York Directory.
- "O. H." G. P. O.—The tale will not suit.
- "Clericus." Aylesbury, should consult a treatise on the Law of Dilapidations.
- "A Subscriber" may rely on Walker.
- "Poverty" cannot recover the amount of the expenses.
- "A Subscriber." Newtownbury, should refer to the account of the Afghanistan war in our journal.
- "A Subscriber" may rely on the *Saring's* Banks.
- "J. R."—The Round Tower in Perthshire, may, probably, appear.
- Erratum.—The price of Sir H. Bishop's edition of "Beethoven's Mount of Olives" is 12s., and not 30s., as stated in our last.

The notices of the Magazines for October are unavoidably deferred.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1844.

THE principle of a representative government can be brought into successful operation only among people who have worked it out slowly, who have been as it were trained to it. Among an uncivilised, or what is just as bad, a half civilised people, it is worse than useless to introduce it, with all the complications it has acquired amid races educated to the task of self-government. Granting that all men are alike capable of adopting the system—which some political writers have doubted—it is certain they are not fit to receive it at once in all its extent; and this is as true of nations where it has existed and been forgotten, as of those in which it never existed at all. In ancient Rome nearly every office was elective; in modern Italy, the political system excludes the people from all share in the Government, the only shadow of the elective system remaining in the government of the church. The Greeks of antiquity were a meeting and a voting people; but under the sway of the Ottoman they lost this, with nearly every other characteristic of their national greatness. It pleased the states of Europe to give Greece a king, and it has pleased the Greeks to add what the European powers forgot—a constitution. None can blame them if they felt the want of it, and the peaceful manner in which they established it won the approbation of all men. For the constitution itself, it was apparently unexceptionable. The Abbé Sieyès, who kept in his desk ready-made constitutions for every nation in the world, never drew the plan of a more perfect one. It guaranteed freedom of all kinds—of speech, of writing, of the person, of the press, of the suffrage: it was a constitution one could not help wishing to see at work, and working well. But neither men nor nations attain perfection at a bound; theories have to be carried out into practice by men, and the work is likely to borrow much of its character from the instrument. The severest trial an electing body has to undergo is the inevitable necessity of the submission of the minority to the majority. We have seen the philosophy of the losing side put to a grievous test, even in England, where time and custom have reconciled men both to reverses and victories, and taught them moderation in triumph, and equanimity in defeat. The prospect of "another time" has the double effect of abating exultation on the one hand, and inspiring hope on the other; the first does not become arrogant, nor the other sink into despair. But this quiet sort of feeling is far beyond the attainment of such a people as the Greeks, who have not long fought their way from beneath the yoke of the Turk, and gained their constitution by showing so determined a front, that the King could not resist, had he been so inclined. Now they have to put in operation the constitution they have gained, they begin to feel the difficulty of that self-command on the part of the minority, which can alone enable them to submit to the decision of the opposing side. Thus one of the Greek Ministers, enraged by the election of a candidate unfavourable to his policy, took a band of armed men, broke into a church where the sealed up balloting-urns had been deposited for safety, opened them, and scattered the votes to the winds. This was a "short and easy" mode of getting rid of a difficulty, at all events; but it is not exactly the proper way in which the elective principle is to be carried out. Suppose Sir R. Peel, at the last City of London election, had, with the aid of some of the A division, laid violent hands on sundry of the Whig polling books, and thrown them into the Thames, to the great embarrassment of the returning officer! Allowing for the difference between Athens and London, the act above described is the same in principle, if not in extent. In Spain things are not much better; the elections now going on are marked by every species of fraud; sometimes when it is known that not ten persons have voted during the day, the ballot boxes have produced between one and two hundred votes for the same period! It is needless to point out the trickery used in such cases. The ballot is about the worst mode of taking votes that could be devised for a people imperfectly schooled in what may be called the *morale* of politics; it presents most fatal facilities of being abused. We fear the framers of constitutions for these countries have founded their plans more on the idea of what ought to be, than on a knowledge of what actually exists; that they have drawn too much from books, and allowed too little for the imperfections of men.

THE establishment of a new principle, or the extension of an old one, in the affairs of Government, is always deserving of notice. From a statement recently made by one of our best political authorities, it appears that our Government is at last about to consider formally, the defalcations in pecuniary matters of some of those states which have acquired a "repudiating" notoriety. We need not go over their names; as Byron says, "Columbia's bonds have holders not unknown," and Sydney Smith has rendered Pennsylvania a word of fear to the capitalists of the world at large. As far as general condemnation of public dishonesty could go, everything had been done towards bringing the culprits to a sense of shame. But no official act had added the censure of the Government of this country to that of the people. This remained for the present Ministry to effect, and should the rumour turn out to be true, we think it will deserve the greatest credit for a display of what may be called politico-financial boldness. The step which it is stated the Government is about to adopt, is that of "excluding from the Court and Ministerial parties, all the Foreign Ministers or Charges d'Affaires whose Governments have not faithfully fulfilled their engagements with their creditors in this country." Virtue is said to be its own reward, and it is certain that dishonesty is its own punishment; but both reward and punishment, in the matters of this world, arrive more slowly than could be wished, for the sake of encouragement in one case, and example in the other; it is grievous even for a brief space, to see the wicked flourishing as the green bay tree. The complacency with which the funds of the English creditors of these repudiating and defalcating states have been appropriated to purposes—the beneficial results of which remain to the borrowers, while the capitalist has been, apparently, irrecoverably lost to the lenders—has added a sense of insult to the injury; for it is well known that the refusal to pay, does not, in all cases, proceed from a lack of means and resources. The public is a large, and not an organised body; it can feel a wrong, and it can remonstrate against it; but it cannot act with an effect at all proportioned to the bitterness with which it can feel. It has its journals, and a writer like Sydney Smith to give utterance to its indignation in them, but it has not an immediate foreign minister, nor a direct influence, either at Whitehall or St. James's. It is sometimes long ere a feeling general enough out of doors, reaches these great centres of official and diplomatic activity; still it is satisfactory to find them not entirely inaccessible to such impressions, and directing their immense influence to the good work of drawing a line of distinction between states which have behaved honourably and uprightly towards their creditors, and those whose conduct has been, to use the most concise definition, the reverse of both.

The public are not, perhaps, altogether blameless with respect to the immense national losses that have been sustained by a too



easy faith in the soundness of foreign money speculations. At one period there was scarcely any scheme too absurd to ensure the creation of a company, directors, and shareholders. But foreign loans have been the great instruments by which Englishmen were divested of their spare capital. Loans to any state, and to almost any form of government, Imperial, Republican, Monarchical. Loans on all securities, and on no securities at all, and for any purpose the contractors might choose to allege—every representation found ready credence, and a yet more ready supply of the one thing needful. The result need not be told; it was read in a thousand forms of embarrassment and ruin, which were felt throughout the middle and commercial classes of England; and worse than the loss of what was perhaps only the superfluity of a large capital, was in many cases that of the careful savings of many years. All amounts, large and small, being alike swallowed up in the *gurgite vasto* of foreign speculation. It would be well, then, if the people of England—at least those who have anything to lose by such schemes—would pause a little before they let their property be thus absorbed in doubtful undertakings, or staked on the good faith of yet more doubtful states and governments. At the best there is always danger to the security of capital invested in a foreign country. The scarcely escaped risk of a war with France may perhaps lead many to ask what, in case of hostilities, would have become of English money embarked in the numerous French railways? Under another Napoleon—or what is more within the bounds of probability—a ruler having all his unscrupulous rapacity, without perhaps his commanding talents, we fear the result to the English shareholder would not even be doubtful.

But the readiness with which men can be deceived, furnishes no excuse for the want of principle that prompts the deceiver, and we are glad to see our Government marking its sense of financial knavery, by refusing political recognition to those states which have practised it. It is like the ban society places on the man convicted of dishonour; and a state possesses a power of self-restoration which is too often denied to an individual; a little effort will enable the state to pay its debts, and purchase its readmission, as honest and solvent, to the mart of national credit; of an exclusion, therefore, so easily removable, they have little cause to complain.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Woolwich, October 3, 1844.  
I beg to observe with regard to your description of a method of raising heavy weights, in your paper of Saturday last, designated as Mr. Perigal's plan, and further alluded to as his discovery, that the method has been in constant practice here during the last five-and-twenty years, which fact was known to Mr. Perigal previous to the meeting of the Association at York. I request the favour of your insertion of this communication in your next publication.  
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
C. C. DANSEY,  
Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Artillery.

## THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

### THE QUEEN'S RETURN FROM SCOTLAND.

Great preparations were made at Woolwich Dockyard on Thursday, for the reception of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, on their return from Scotland. The Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse, and General Wemyss and Colonel Bouvier, Equerries to her Majesty, were in attendance at the Dockyard at an early hour.

The Royal squadron arrived at Woolwich about half-past two o'clock, when her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal landed, under a royal salute, after rather a rough passage. Her Majesty was received on her landing by Sir George Cockburn and the officers of the Dockyard. After a short delay, the royal party proceeded to Windsor.

### HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL AT WINDSOR.

(From our own Correspondent.)

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.  
Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at the Castle this afternoon, at four o'clock, in a travelling carriage and four, from Slough, having travelled from Paddington to that station in the state carriage of the Great Western Railway Company. Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal rode in the carriage with her illustrious parents.

Her Majesty was escorted to the castle by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue).

The Viscountess Canning (Lady in Waiting), Lady Caroline Somers Cocks (Maid of Honour in Waiting), Mademoiselle Charrier (in attendance on the Princess Royal), Lord Charles Wemyss, Major-General Sir Edward Bowater, and the remainder of the royal suite followed her Majesty in two carriages and four.

Considering the extremely boisterous nature of the voyage from Dundee to Woolwich, her Majesty looked remarkably well. Prince Albert appeared pale and much fatigued. We understand his Royal Highness, as is usual whenever the Prince is at sea, suffered greatly from sickness during the voyage.

The Princess Royal, it is stated, has proved herself a much better sailor than her illustrious father.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice, have been taken out twice in the Home Park, during the day, for their usual airings.

The infant Prince Alfred, who is looking remarkably well, and thriving amazingly, was also taken out for an airing in the middle of the day, in the immediate vicinity of the castle.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Duchess of Kent, will dine in private this evening.

RETURN OF THE ROYAL CHILDREN TO WINDSOR.—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lytton, and attended by Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Charles Grey, Equerry to her Majesty, arrived at Windsor Castle at half-past five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, from the Pavilion at Brighton. The royal party travelled from Brighton by a special train, to the New-cross station, and from the station proceeded to the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AT EDINBURGH.—The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by his son-in-law, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and Baron Knesbeck, arrived on Monday at Edinburgh, direct from Scone Palace, Perthshire, where his Royal Highness had been visiting the Earl of Mansfield.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Frogmore House on Wednesday evening, from Witley-court.

The Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, arrived at Aspley House, on Wednesday, from Walmer Castle. His grace is not expected to return to the castle until after his Majesty the King of the French shall have closed his approaching visit to the Queen.

The Duke and Duchess of St. Albans have arrived at Brighton from a visit to the Earl and Countess of Morley, in Devonshire.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—Last Saturday was solemnised the marriage of Count François Caisotti de Rouillon, eldest son of Count de Rouillon, Chamberlain to his Majesty the King of Sardinia, and Caroline Sophia Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Bailie Hamilton, M.P., and the Lady Caroline Hamilton. The ceremony took place first at the Catholic Chapel in Warwick-street.

Lady Graham and family have arrived in Hill-street, from the Isle of Wight. Sir James Graham remains at Netherby.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF LADY HETTESBURY.—We are sorry to hear that Lady Hettesbury, the lady of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is seriously indisposed. Low fever and a tendency to heart disease are each stated as her ladyship's malady. The latest answer to inquiries at Dublin Castle was of a very unfavourable character. Prayers have been offered up at the Castle Chapel for the recovery of her ladyship.

Mr. G. Byng, M.P., it is asserted, has given the munificent sum of £10,000 to his niece, the Hon. Miss Byng, on the occasion of her marriage with Mr. Tufnell, M.P.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ELECTION OF MR. ALDERMAN GIBBS AS LORD MAYOR.—On Saturday last a Common Hall was held at Guildhall to nominate two duly qualified Aldermen for the office of Lord Mayor. The two Aldermen next in rotation were Alderman Thomas Wood and Alderman Gibbs. The names of Alderman John Johnson and Sir G. Carroll were also submitted. The Common Sergeant declared that the choice of the Livery had fallen on Thomas Wood, Esq., and Michael Gibbs, Esq. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen subsequently selected Mr. Alderman Gibbs, who was therefore declared to be duly elected Lord Mayor for the year ensuing.

PORTOKEN WARD.—OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF THE POLL.—On Monday afternoon, a wardmote of the ward of Portoken, adjourned from Friday last, was resumed at the late workhouse, in the board room, Houndsditch, to receive the official declaration of the poll, upon the election of an Alderman, in the room of Alderman T. Johnson. Mr. D. Salomons arrived a few minutes before the Lord Mayor, accompanied by his friends. Mr. Sheriff Moon was not present. The Lord Mayor, preceded by the mace bearer and the sword of state, having taken the chair, announced the result of the poll to have been for Mr. D. Salomons, 168, for Mr. Sheriff Moon, 136, and declared Mr. David Salomons to have been

duly elected Alderman of the ward. (Loud cheers.) Mr. D. Salomons then addressed the electors, and moved a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor. Mr. Hill seconded the motion, which was agreed to unanimously, with loud cheers. His lordship thanked the electors.

PAROCHIAL MEETINGS.—On Monday, according to annual custom, meetings took place in the various parishes in the metropolis for the purpose of nominating persons to fill the office of overseers for the year, passing the churchwardens' accounts, and on other parochial business. In St. George the Martyr, Southwark, a long discussion took place with respect to the payment of the rector's stipend, and for other purposes of the church. The churchwarden proposed a 3d. rate, which was met with an amendment for a 2d. one. On a show of hands, there appeared for the 2d. rate 48, against it 23—majority, 25. A poll was demanded, which was appointed to take place on Monday next.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—This splendid edifice, after having been closed for two months to Divine service, for the purpose, as was stated by the dean and chapter, of "cleaning and restoring the interior," was re-opened last Sunday morning for public worship. Both the morning and afternoon service were very numerous attended by a most respectable congregation. The interior certainly looks all the better for the scrubbing and whitewashing it has undergone, and the statues and monuments erected to those heroes who have distinguished themselves in their country's cause by land and sea are seen to more advantage now that they are divested of the thick coat of dust that had been allowed to accumulate. The service will now be continued daily, as usual, at ten o'clock A.M. and three P.M.

WOOD PAVING.—The Marylebone vestry have determined that the bottom of Oxford-street, which was first paved with wood, shall be repaved with granite. In this part the wood pavement has been completely worn out. It was laid down by contract at 2s. 2d. per yard for three years.

## IRELAND.

### O'CONNELL'S TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS TO HIS NATIVE MOUNTAINS.

The Irish papers abound with inflated accounts of O'Connell's progress from Dublin to Darrynane. One of these journals reports his journey in these terms:—"In Nass, Kildare, Monastereven, Maryborough, Mountrath, and Borris-in-osney, the people decorated their houses with laurels and flowers, and threw triumphal arches across the road, whilst the abundant blessings they poured forth for their friend, advocate, and champion, testified the strength, and depth, and sincerity of their hearty zeal in the cause of fatherland, and the ardent readiness of their co-operation with him in all his undertakings for the national good."

At Limerick immense crowds assembled, many of the individuals carrying green boughs and garlands, while the air resounded with shouts and congratulations. Arrived at his hotel, he made a speech, in which, after chiding the mob for taking his horses from his carriage and drawing him, because he did not want them to make beasts of themselves, he said:—

"I am restored to you from gaol. (Deafening cheers.) With all their jury-packing they could not keep me there. (Immense cheering.) We have triumphed over them by the justice of our cause, and by the good conduct of the people, who, during my imprisonment, kept the peace and observed the law. Nothing could equal your conduct. I do not flatter you when I say that there is not such a people on the face of the earth. For your sakes I have endured a dungeon, and for you I would go to the scaffold. (Cheers.) There is another source of congratulation which you have. It is the adhesion of Smith O'Brien to our cause. Three cheers for Smith O'Brien. (This call was responded to by a deafening peal.) I'll tell you what is his advice and mine to you. There are schemes in operation among the lower ranks of the police, who want to betray you and to get your blood for money. (Hear, hear.) They are endeavouring to promote the worst and most noxious system that ever discovered itself in this country—I mean ribandism. (Hear, hear.) There is only one set of men I hate, and that is the ribandmen. (Hear, hear.) Nothing else could impede my course but something of this kind. Whatever project they may have, their object cannot be good, for if it were it would not need oaths and secrecy. (Hear, hear.) You may take my word for it, and I believe I never deceived you (loud cries of 'Never!'), that whatever fears the light cannot serve the cause of Ireland. We, your true friends, meet in the open day, and seek no concealment, and you will follow our advice, as you have ever done. (Loud cheers.) Our advice, then, is, when any reptile attempts to seduce you, bring him by the collar to the police, and I will engage you they will be very sorry to see their friend. (Hear and laughter.) I have more to tell you. Repeal is coming. (Loud and long-continued cheering.) Many of the Protestant gentry have adopted the federal system, and are coming over to our ranks. (Hear, hear.) We hail them as Irishmen and brothers. (Cheers.) Thus united and persevering in our peaceful and constitutional struggle, the day is not distant when we shall see a parliament in College Green, and Ireland what God and nature intended her—prosperous and contented, happy and free." (Loud and protracted cheering.)

At Roscrea and Nenagh O'Connell had previously addressed the Repealers in an excited strain.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The weekly meeting on Monday was such a feat affair that it hardly deserves any notice. Some small contributions were handed in from various places, which were acknowledged by Mr. Maurice O'Connell. A letter was read from Mr. W. S. O'Brien, urging discretion, firmness, and perseverance, and suggesting several means likely to forward the Repeal cause. Mr. M. O'Connell read a financial statement, from which it appeared that Dublin, from its trades and wards, contributed since the 1st of January the sum of £4,595 19s. 10d. to the Repeal rent. He argued from this that Dublin was "nobly doing its duty."—Mr. William John O'Connell, the London Repeal Warden, announced the weekly contribution from the great metropolis, and informed the meeting that London had subscribed no less than £1,830 3s. 3d. since the commencement of the present year.—Mr. W. O'Connell then talked in a very valiant style about the Repealers. If an invading army from Russia, he said, were to land in England, all her Majesty would have to do would be to send for him, and in an instant he would raise in London one hundred thousand fighting Repealers—all Irishmen—who would first take the weapons of the invaders from them, and then beat them with them. (Cheers.) His maxim was Repeal—honestly if possible—but, at all events, Repeal. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Maurice O'Connell rejected the notion of seeking for Repeal by any but honest and honourable means. It was directly contrary to the Liberator's principles, and to every maxim acted upon by the Repeal Association.—Mr. H. Grattan made a speech, and the meeting then adjourned till the following Monday. There was a sad falling off in the rent for the week, the amount being only £349 18s. 1d.

THE ALLEGED PLATE ROBBERY BY AN OFFICER.—We have already stated the circumstances connected with a charge against Lieutenant Puddicombe, of the Royal Marines, for stealing a silver spoon and some silver forks, at a ball recently given by Mr. Augustus Warner. Lieutenant Puddicombe has been tried for the alleged offence before the assistant-barrister, at the Cork Quarter Sessions. The Court-house was densely filled, and the trial occupied the entire day. Mr. Puddicombe called no witnesses, but was ably defended by counsel. One of the witnesses for the prosecution, on cross-examination, admitted that others might have gone into the supper-room. There were two doors to the room. Another person might have gone up with Lieut. Puddicombe, but the witness did not see him. The evidence did not at all substantiate the charge, and the jury returned a verdict of acquittal, which was received with protracted cheering.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Nuremberg Correspondent says there is no truth in the report that Bohemia is about to become part of the German Customs Union.

Letters from Stockholm announce the death of Charles John de Brohe, the long attached friend of the late King of Sweden.

The *Universal German Gazette* states that the prosecution against some of the officers of the Austrian navy, in relation to the affair of the sons of Admiral Bandiera, is proceeding actively, and that a merchant who procured a passport for the two brothers has been tried and sentenced to a long imprisonment.

Yesterday week was the nineteenth anniversary of the opening of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, which is the oldest of the existing railways and the first on which locomotive engines were employed.

A notice has just been issued by the Rev. Dr. Hawtrej, the head master of Eton College, that after Easter next he will not admit any boy to the school who shall have completed his fourteenth year.

Professor Liebig, the distinguished chemist, will be entertained at a public dinner in Glasgow, about the 11th instant. The Earl of Eglintoun has agreed to preside.

The accounts from France respecting the vintage continue good, and in most of the districts the gathering had commenced with great success. From Nantes, St. Dixier, and Lunel, the advices are most encouraging. The letters from Rheims do not speak in high terms of the quality of champagne which will be produced in that district this year.

The King of Hanover returned to that city on the 25th ult. from Halle, where his Majesty had repaired to witness the Prussian military reviews. The King has just commanded that 1000 thalers are to be forwarded from his privy purse to Clausthal, in aid of the unfortunate sufferers by the calamitous fire which recently broke out in that place, the damage of which has been estimated at 300,000 thalers, and 3000 inhabitants rendered homeless.

The subscription for the Manchester Parks has now reached £21,000.

By recent arrivals from Senegal we learn that M. Ruart, who, accompanied by M. Raffeni, has been exploring the upper territories of Senagambia has fallen a victim to his exertions. He died at Saint Louis, after a few days' confinement, caused by a liver complaint contracted during his travels.

One day last week no fewer than eight thousand persons passed from Leeds and York to Hull, in three excursion trains! Not a single accident of any kind occurred.

Mr. Moylan, the barrister, in the Marylebone Revision Court, on Wednesday, decided in favour of the claim arising from a lodging only; the case adjudicated upon, which in principle decides all the others, was that of Thomas Smith, who claimed, out of a floor he occupies in No. 6, Great Carlisle-street, Lisson-grove.

On Tuesday last the act came into operation, compelling Railway Companies to run a third class train at least once a day, at a penny per mile for each passenger.

On the 19th ult., during a bull fight at Roa, in the province of Valladolid, a scaffolding, on which were about one thousand persons, gave way, and eight persons were killed, and about one hundred wounded.

It is now officially stated that the marriage contract between the Duke d'Amale and the Princess de Salerno, has been signed. The young bride will receive 200,000 florins a year from the Court of Austria, as a member of the Imperial family, her mother being the sister of the Empress of Austria.

Letters from Rome announce the demise of Cardinal Silvestro Belli, who died at Jesi on the 11th ult. He was born on the 29th of December, 1781, in Anagni, where he pursued his studies, and, after fulfilling various offices for many years, he was raised to the rank of Cardinal by the reigning Pontiff, in the Consistory of the 14th of December, 1840. On the 24th of January, 1842, he was appointed Bishop of Jesi.

The Berlin journals of the 25th ult., give a long account of the public entry on that day of the King and Queen of Prussia. They were escorted to the Palace by the civil and military authorities, and the population as they passed uttered enthusiastic shouts of welcome.

The Paris Academy of Fine Arts awarded, on Sunday, the grand prizes of painting of 1844. The first prize was obtained by M. Felix Barrias, of Paris, aged twenty-two; the second by M. Jelos Leveque, of Angers, aged twenty-five. M. Barrias was a conscript, and was obliged to join his regiment, but received leave of absence, in order to become a candidate for the grand prize. As this gives the right of exemption from the army, he will now be free.

The interesting ceremony of baptising a Jewess took place on Friday week, at St. Mary's Church, Cheltenham. The convert was Miss Wolfberg. She was named Adela Siml Wolfberg, and the sponsors were the Rev. J. R. and Mrs. Watson, C. T. Cooke, Esq., and Mr. and Mrs. Clifford. After the sacred rite had been performed, an elegant copy of the "Church Service" was presented to her by a lady—a friend of Israel.

## POSTSCRIPT.

### NOTTINGHAM RACES.

The races of the spirited town of Nottingham commenced on Thursday. Among the company on the stand were the Earl of Chesterfield, Lord Curzon, Sir Juckes Clifton, Sir William Massey Stanley, Captain Devereux, the officers of the 12th Lancers, and a great number of the county gentry. The following is the return of sport up to the time our account left the course:—

A Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, p.p., was won by Mr. Whetnall's b g The Bird.

A Plate of £50, given by the noblemen and gentlemen of the county, was won by Mr. J. Gill's ch g Sands.

Match for 50 sovs, 10st each.—Mr. Maunsell's b g Cock Robin beat Mr. Munro's ch g Carbuncle.

Match for 50 sovs, 10st 12lb each.—Mr. T. Walker's br g Impetus beat Mr. J. Taylor's br g Cock Robin.

The Two Year Old Stakes of 20 sovs each, was won by Sir J. Gerard's bl c Pluto, beating Sweetmeat, Romulus, and filly by Hornsea.

The Chesterfield Handicap of 20 sovs each with 100 added by the Earl of Chesterfield, was won by Mr. Robinson's Morpeth, beating Aristotle, Utica, and Advice.

VISIT OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—It is now definitely known that his Majesty Louis Philippe intends to land at Portsmouth early on Wednesday next, and immediately afterwards to proceed by the South Western Railway to the Farnborough station, and from thence to Windsor Castle. The Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse, has given directions for six of the royal carriages and four to be in attendance at the station to await his Majesty's arrival, and convey him to Windsor. Prince Albert, attended by most of the great officers of the household, will also be in waiting at the station, to welcome his Majesty on his arrival. The Duke of Wellington leaves town on Tuesday for Portsmouth, to be present to receive his Majesty on his arrival in this country. The Lord Chamberlain, Earl Delawar, at the request of her Majesty, has issued invitations to the French Ambassador and Countess de St. Aulaire, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Liverpool, &c., to participate in the royal gaieties at the Castle during the visit of Louis Philippe. According to the cards, the party is to assemble on Wednesday next, and remain till Monday. There is to be a grand banquet in St. George's Hall on the 11th.

MARRIAGE OF PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE.—The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 28th September states that the report of a matrimonial union between the Grand Duchess Olga and Prince George of Cambridge daily gains more consistence. This is regarded as the result of the journey of the Emperor of Russia to England, and as the commencement of a more intimate alliance between Russia and England.

Prince Ernest of Hesse Philippsthan and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar arrived in town on Thursday, from the Continent.

Sir Robert Peel has arrived in town from Brighton. The right hon. baronet, shortly after his arrival, gave audience to Count Nesselrode at his private residence in Whitehall-gardens. The count remained closeted for more than an hour with the Premier. Miss Peel, who has entirely recovered from her recent alarming illness, has come to town from Drayton Manor, and is going to Brighton to-day.

THE LATE DUKE OF GRAFTON.—The remains of this lamented nobleman will be interred on Tuesday next, at Euston Hall, Suffolk, the place of sepulture of all the ducal ancestors of his grace. The late Countess of Euston was interred at Grafton, Northamptonshire; but, by the express desire of his grace, the late duke's remains will repose among those of his noble ancestry.

WRECK OF THE WINDSOR CASTLE STEAMER.—On Tuesday, the Windsor Castle, an iron steamer, plying between Edinburgh and Dundee, left the latter town at the same hour with her Majesty's yacht, having on board about 350 passengers, the greater part of whom had come from Edinburgh with the steamer that morning, in order to witness the embarkation of the Queen. The vessel proceeded safely to St. Andrew's Bay, and the sea was remarkably calm. Suddenly, however, she struck upon the Can Rock Beacon, a dangerous ledge of rocks, about a mile from shore. Immense confusion ensued. There were many ladies aboard, some of whom behaved with great courage. Happily the whole of the crew and passengers were saved by means of the ship's boat and some fishing vessels. The steamer went to pieces the next morning.

ANOTHER CURIOUS CASE OF POISONING AT STEPNEY.—On Thursday Mr. W. Baker held an inquest at the Alfred's Head, Stepney, adjourned from Monday last, when the identity of deceased only was proved, relative to the death of Mr. S. Cornish, aged fifty-six, late steward of the Dee, Royal West-India Mail steam-packet. The inquiry taking place in the immediate vicinity of the Belaney catastrophe, and bearing a strong similarity to it, excited unusual interest. In order to give at once a clue to the proceeding, it may be necessary to state that deceased was a man much respected, and had been for many years in the mail-packet service. He died on board the Dee, on the 17th ultimo, after a short illness, and was interred in the Beaumont-square cemetery, Stepney. Rumour of suspicions of the cause of death, and at present involving the conduct of a female, a *soi-disant* niece, having been circulated, the Coroner ordered the body to be exhumed on Saturday last, and examined by Dr. Letheby, of the London Hospital, the chemist and physician employed in the Belaney case. That gentleman deposed to the fact of detecting arsenic in the intestines. He described that deceased had had general inflammation of the intestinal canal, produced by arsenic, and that general inflammation was the cause of death. It was not the result of dysentery or diarrhoea. The arsenic was not discovered by him in large quantities. Mr. Tatham, a surgeon, belonging to the Dee, stated that he had attended the deceased on the 17th ult. on board that vessel. He was suffering from dysentery, and was in a dangerous state. Witness at a second visit to deceased saw a female about twenty-six years of age with him. She represented herself as a widow, and the niece of the deceased. She said she had come to see her uncle about noon that day; that he had made a will, which she handed to witness, and which he perused. Deceased heard all this conversation. The will had been written and witnessed by two persons belonging to the vessel. Witness told the female he doubted whether the will was legal or not, and suggested the sending for a solicitor. Witness questioned deceased in the woman's presence in the following manner:—"Mr. Cornish, do you wish to make a will?" "I have made one." "Whom do you wish to leave your property to?" "I wish to leave all my property to my niece." "Who is your niece?" Deceased then put his hand on the female's shoulder, and said, "This is my niece, and I wish her to have all my property." Deceased then put his arms around her, drew her towards him, and embraced and kissed her as if she were his wife. A solicitor came, and the will was properly attested. Witness remained a few minutes longer, and did not see deceased again alive. He died the same night. He registered his death as from dysentery.—Susannah Ellis, of 4, Jenkins's-court, said she had known deceased for many years, and that about two years ago he came one morning to her house in a very excited state, requesting her husband to get his effects away from the person in question, who, he said, that morning had given him a cup of coffee in which he detected laudanum. Deceased then came to lodge with witness, and frequently told her that the female had repeatedly given him "that—stuff (laudanum) to sleep him," which he added he supposed was done to get his money and papers, as he had lent her fifty pounds to go into business. The woman used to call deceased "uncle," but he told witness she was no relative of his. Whilst deceased lodged with witness he used often to visit the female, and return home in a stupefied state, saying, in answer to questions, "That woman has been drugging my spirits." The inquiry was adjourned to Monday morning next.

## FOREIGN.

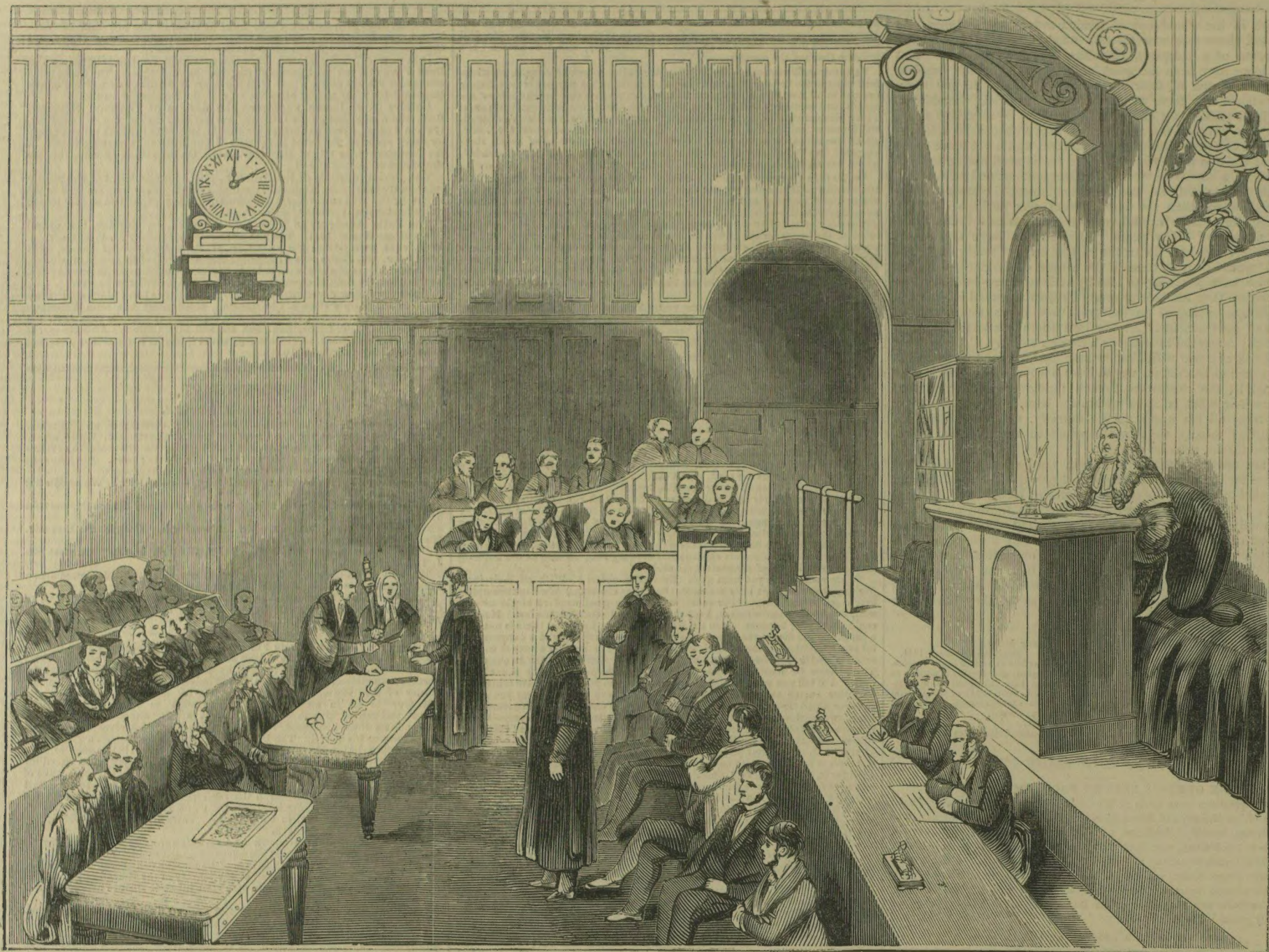
The Brussels papers of Tuesday deny the truth of the report that the King of the Belgians is about to revisit England. The British Queen steamer, belonging to the Belgian Government has been sold at Antwerp by public auction, to Mr. Vande Leemput for 170,500 francs, and the expenses for the vessel and its inventory.

THE EVACUATION OF MOGADORE.—Official information has been received that the French troops evacuated the island of Mogadore on the 16th ult.; and that on the 17th the French vessels off that port were to sail, with all the troops and stores.

HONG KONG, July 6.—A treaty of commerce has been concluded between the Celestial Empire and the United States, in substance the same as that with England.

ARRIVAL FROM THE UNITED STATES.—The packet ship, Yorkshire, Capt. Bailey, has arrived at Liverpool with papers from New York to the 16th ult. They do not, however, contain an item of news, as the Hibernia and Great Western sailing, the one on the same day from Boston, and the other on the 14th from New York, leaves only an interval of one day, and that Sunday.





ANCIENT CEREMONY OF CHOPPING STICKS, AND COUNTING HORSE-SHOES AND HOB-NAILS, IN THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER, ON MONDAY LAST.

PRESENTATION OF THE NEW SHERIFFS OF LONDON, AT WESTMINSTER, &c.

On Monday afternoon, this important ceremony took place in the Court of Exchequer, at Westminster, before the Cursitor Baron, Mr. Banks. The Corporation procession was formed at Guildhall, and having reached Blackfriars-bridge, the civic party, in their state barges, there took water, and arrived shortly before two o'clock at Westminster-bridge, whence they proceeded to the Court of Exchequer. Here they were received by the Cursitor Baron, and, hav-

ing arranged themselves upon the tiers and benches, the ceremony proceeded. The procession included the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Aldermen Thomas Wood, John Johnson, Musgrove, Challis; the newly-elected Sheriffs (Mr. Alderman Hunter and Mr. Alderman Sidney), and the late Sheriffs; the newly-elected Chamberlain; the Town-clerk, and other City officers.

The Recorder then presented the new Sheriffs to the court, and complimented them in the usual terms, as well as Mr. Alderman Musgrove, and Mr. Moon, the gentlemen who had just filled the offices of Sheriffs of London and of Middlesex.

The Cursitor Baron said he fully agreed with the learned Recorder, that this was no idle pageant, but that it was a solemn recognition on the part of the Sovereign to the authorities of the first city in the empire of their full rights and privileges, and on behalf of her Majesty that Court fully recognised the rights and privileges which were claimed at their hands. The Cursitor Baron then paid the Sheriffs elect and the late Sheriffs a high compliment for the manner in which they had been chosen by their fellow-citizens. On behalf of her Majesty, he begged again fully to recognise the rights and liberties of the citizens of London, and the Baron desired the officer to record the names of the Sheriffs elect.

The various writs and appearances were then read by the Recorder and Clerk, and ordered by the Court to be recorded and filed; and the Sheriffs and senior Under-Sheriff took the usual oaths.

The Crier of the Court then stepped forward, and made the proclamation for the one who did homage for the Sheriffs of London, to "stand forth and do his duty;" when the senior Alderman below the chair (Wood) rose, and an officer of the Court handed to him a bill-hook; the officer then took a small bundle of sticks, which he held in both hands, whilst the Alderman struck it and cut it asunder. The bill-hook was then exchanged for a small hatchet, and a similar bundle of sticks cut in like manner. Similar proclamation was then made for the Sheriff of Middlesex; and the Alderman, having first counted certain horse-shoes placed upon a table, and declared their number, a tray was handed to him containing a number of hob-nails, which he also counted; and having been asked twice, and declared the number, the ceremony ended by the Recorder inviting to an entertainment, to be given by the new Sheriffs: the civic procession then returned by water.

This ceremony is, altogether, a very interesting one, characteristic as it is of the tenures of olden times; and it was witnessed on Monday by several spectators. The sticks provided for the occasion are about twice the length of an ordinary black lead pencil, and half the thickness. The bundle consists of about eight or ten sticks, tied together, at each end, with red tape; and so thin are the peeled twigs that a very slight blow suffices for their separation. The Usher of the Court, who presents the sticks, holds them at the time about a foot and a half above the table.

Possibly, many of the spectators on Monday were not aware of the importance of this ceremony; since the annual appearance of the paragraph on chopping sticks and counting horse-shoes and hobnails at Westminster, has raised many a laugh at the expense of the good citizens. The ceremony, however, relates to certain "tenures," and those not "jocular;" and that which vulgar error supposed to be an unmeaning farce, is solemn and impressive; nor have the Sheriffs the least connexion either with chopping of sticks or counting of hobnails. The senior Alderman, in fact, does suit and service for the tenants of a manor in Shropshire, by chopping the sticks in token of its having been customary for the tenants of that manor to supply their lord with fuel. The counting of the horse-shoes and nails is another suit and service of the owners of a forge in the parish of St. Clement, which formerly belonged to the City, and stood in the high road from the Temple to Westminster, but now no longer exists.

On Monday evening, the Sheriffs gave a grand banquet in honour of their inauguration, at the London Tavern. Alderman William Hunter, the senior Sheriff, presided, supported by his colleague, Mr. Alderman Sidney, the Lord Mayor, the Lord Mayor Elect (Alderman Gibbs), the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the East India Company, Lord J. Russell and W. Masterman, Esq., Members of Parliament for the city of London, several of the aldermen, including Alderman Salomons, besides the Recorder, and Chamberlain.

MADLLE. DUMILATRE, IN THE NEW BALLET OF "THE CORSAIR."

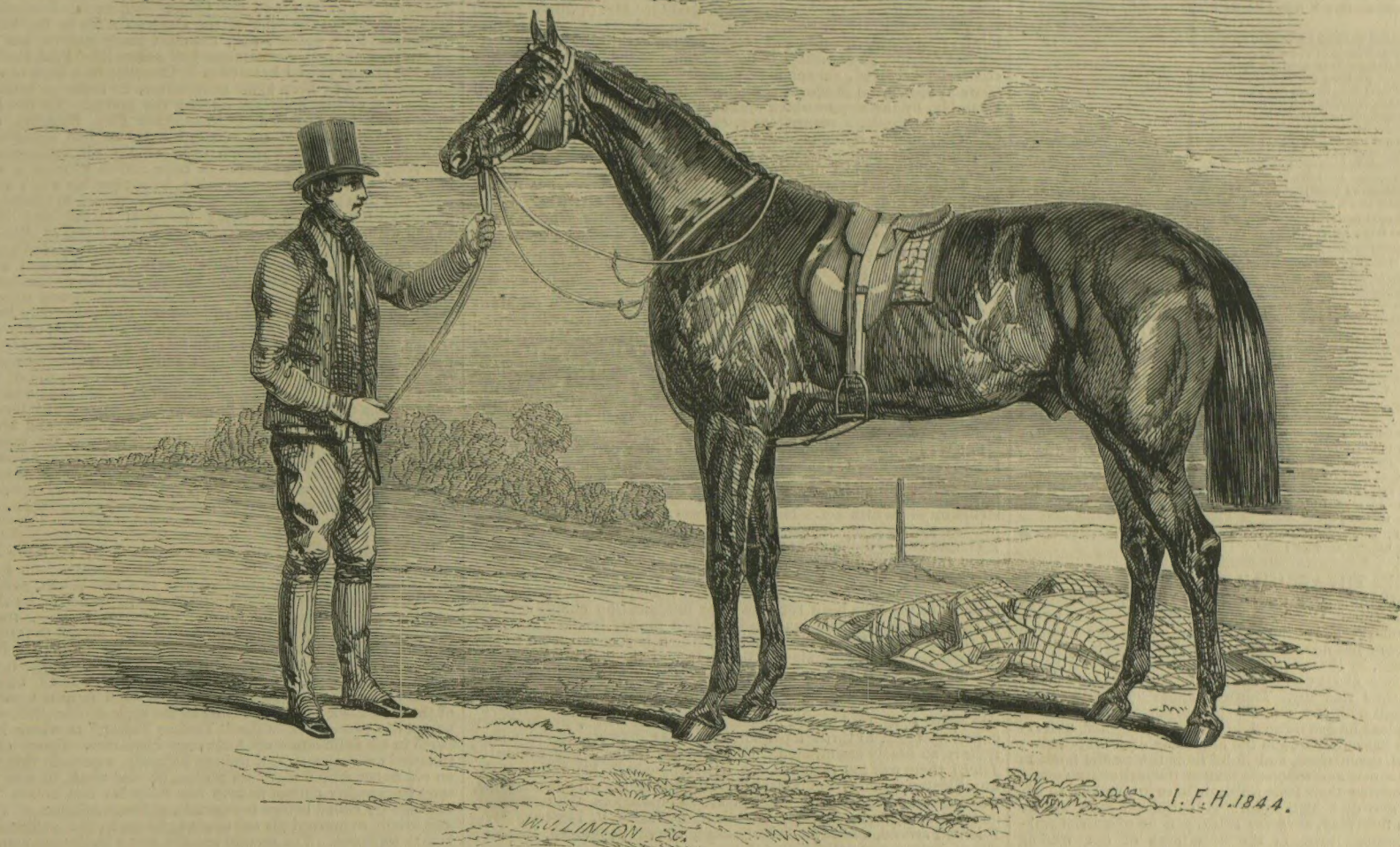
The production of this ballet, founded upon Lord Byron's poem of the same name, will be found noticed elsewhere, in the present sheet. The accompanying illustration represents the Cabinet of *Seide*, the opening scene of Act III., where the *Turkish Pasha* throws himself upon a couch, and *Gulnare* approaches him; confiding in the influence of her charms to obtain the pardon of her liberator, *Conrad*. He turns suddenly towards her, and is about to repulse her, but cannot resist her caresses. While at his feet, playing with the royal signet, she unperceivedly draws off the ring, and places it upon her own finger, as her eyes, meeting those of the *Pasha*, by their fascination, render him unconscious of her design. The *Pasha's* thought of vengeance, however, returns, but *Gulnare* implores mitigation of the fate of his victim, and, jealous and suspicious, *Seide* repels her endearments, and, with a resentful look, quits the apartment. But the signet-ring, which the spell-bound *Pasha* has left in her hand, will open the doors of *Conrad's* dungeon:—

Never on a sleeper's dream  
Did a brighter vision beam  
Than the fairy form that flies  
Before th' enchanted Corsair's eyes!  
'Tis Music's motion—Poetry.  
Ne'er combin'd the Graces Three  
In one sweet form so well before—  
We look—we listen and adore  
Its silent magic; e'en dispute  
If mortal sounds should not be mute  
And leave it to itself the while  
It fills all senses with its smile!



MADLLE. DUMILATRE, IN THE NEW BALLET OF "THE CORSAIR," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.





"FOIGH-A-BALLAGH," THE WINNER OF THE GREAT ST. LEGER AND GRAND DUKE MICHAEL STAKES. DRAWN BY HERRING.

#### THE WINNER OF THE GREAT ST. LEGER.

Since our announcement of this characteristic portrait of Foigh-a-Ballagh, "the Champion of Ireland," and winner of the great St. Leger, at Doncaster, on the 17th ult., he has added to his reputation by winning the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, at Newmarket, on Tuesday last.

Foigh-a-Ballagh is the property of Mr. Irwin, who, in July 1842, purchased him of Mr. G. Knox, of Brownstown House, Kildare, by whom he was bred. He is a brown horse of fine temper, and good courage; when in action he goes rather wide behind. He stands fifteen hands three and a half inches high; he has a good head, well set on to a light neck; his shoulders lie well back; his back is straight, with arched loins and long quarters, the tail high set on; deep in the brisket; capital ribs, fore and hind; good arms, thighs, and hocks; full in the gaskins, smallish flat legs, and good open feet. His near hock is a good deal blemished from the dressing for a curb. With

the exception of his fore legs, he is a horse of much power, and is very blood-looking.

The late William Arnall has been frequently heard to say, that winning or losing a race by half the length of his walking stick, made all the difference between a good and a bad jockey,—the one who lost, could not ride a bit, whilst the winner generally rode most beautifully. This remark is certainly applicable to the two last St. Leger.

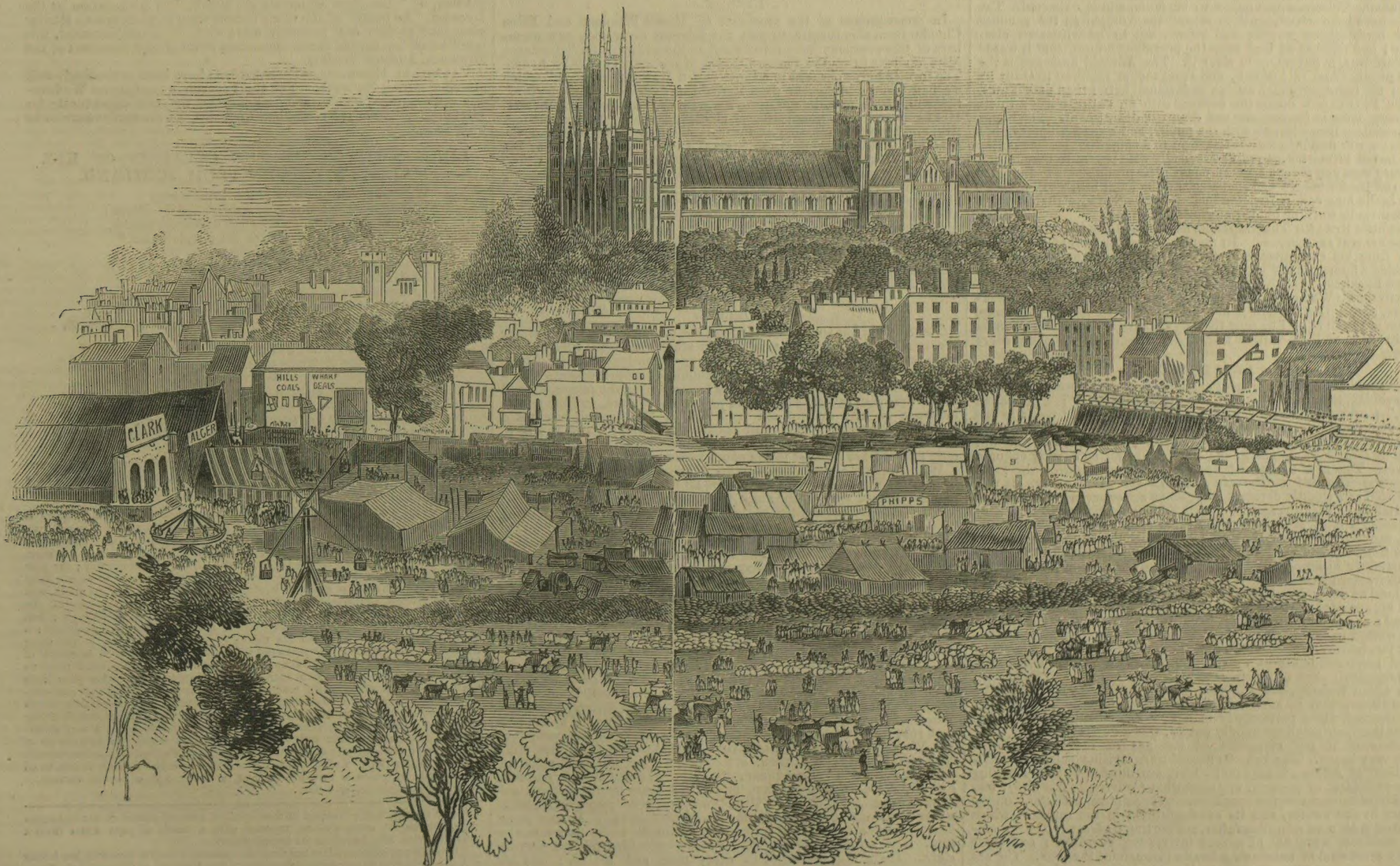
When Marson won a very fine race on Nutwith, beating Frank Butler on Cotherstone (who, to speak impartially, must be classed amongst the best horsemen of his day), it was remarked that had William Scott been on Cotherstone, he could have won ten or twenty lengths. Marson was then spoken of as likely to be the best horseman in the north. He now has the misfortune to be put on one of the rankest curs that has shown for some time; and the present cry of the multitude is—had Templeman been on him, he could not have lost. What will the disappointed party say now? Templeman did ride the Cure, at Richmond, and got beaten in a similar way, but by

an inferior horse to Foigh-a-Ballagh, it being, while running, 100 to 1 on him. Surely this is a satisfactory proof that Marson was not fairly used in the observations made on his riding for the Doncaster St. Leger.

By the way, the Great St. Leger Dinner at Leeds, on Wednesday week, went off with great spirit. Nearly 100 enthusiastic sporting gentlemen sat down to a splendid entertainment at the Leeds Arms Inn, West-street, which was served up in admirable style by Mr. and Mrs. Denton. After the cloth was withdrawn some excellent songs and toasts were given.

#### PETERBOROUGH BRIDGE FAIR.

This is a scene of genuine old English interest, associated with the manners and customs of many centuries since. Fairs, are, indeed, but greater kinds of markets, granted before flourishing towns were established, and the necessities of life, from the convenience of communication and the increase of provincial civility, could be procured in various places: to these, as to one universal mart, the people



PETERBOROUGH BRIDGE FAIR.



resorted periodically for goods and commodities of every kind, and supplied most of their wants for the ensuing year. The display of merchandise, and the conflux of customers, at these principal and almost only emporia of domestic commerce, were prodigious; and they were, therefore, often held in open and extensive plains.

Peterborough has two yearly fairs: one of these, called "Brigge Fair," or "Bridge Fair," is kept over the bridge, on the Huntingdon side of the river Nene, on October 2, and following day. Our engraving represents the very animated scene, sketched from Mr. Lawrence's tower.

The fair is for horses and farming stock of all kinds; this portion occupying the foreground of the view; and the upper ground, on the other side of the road to Northampton, being appropriated to the pleasure fair, extending to the line of the river frontage, commencing at the bridge of entrance, which is built on wooden piles presented obliquely to the water. Here is a vast assemblage of booths, shows, and countless amusements for children of all growth, recalling Gay's pleasant lines:—

How pedlars' stalls with glittering toys are laid,  
The various fairings of the country maid,  
Long silken laces hang upon the twine,  
And rows of pins and amber bracelets shine.  
Here the tight lace, knives, combs, and scissors spies,  
And looks on thimbles with desiring eyes.  
The mountebank now treads the stage, and sells  
His pills, his balsams, and his ague spells:  
Now o'er and o'er the nimble tumbler springs,  
And on the rope the venturous maiden swings;  
Jack-pudding, in his parti-coloured jacket,  
Tosses the glove, and jokes at every pocket;  
Here raves shows are seen, and Punch's feats,  
And pockets pick'd in crowds, and various cheats.

The meadow immediately beneath the town, on the Northamptonshire side of the river, is occupied by "the wood fair."

High above the motley scene, and cresting the city, is seen the massive cathedral of enriched Norman, or early English architecture. The sight of the vast pile carries us back to the origin of the fair, for the city itself possesses little historical interest, independent of the abbey or cathedral. This was originally a portion of the monastery, founded by Peada, son of Penda, King of Mercia, rebuilt about the year 970, for monks of the Benedictine order; and it continued to flourish till the dissolution by Henry VIII. Now, the bishops and monks of former times derived great profit from fairs: officers were placed at bridges and other avenues of access to fairs, to exact toll on all merchandise passing that way. Thus, the Conqueror instituted and gave, as a kind of revenue, St. Giles's Hill Fair to the Bishop of Winchester, with many and extraordinary privileges for enriching the see. Numerous foreign merchants frequented this fair; and several streets were formed in it, assigned to the sale of different commodities. The surrounding monasteries held shops or houses in the streets, used only at the fair, which they held under the bishop, and often let, by lease, for a term of years.

Hence, the fairs of Peterborough may formerly have contributed to the splendour of the abbey; for, at the dissolution, it was one of the most magnificent in the kingdom. Times are strangely changed, and manners changed with the times; but, despite the increased accommodation of the city, the fairs are annually held. The site of that, which we here illustrate, will, however, soon be traversed by a railway; but, we trust, the old English festival will lose none of its attractions by being held in another place.

### THE THEATRICAL SEASON.

The opening of all the winter theatres, with the exception of the Princess's and unfortunate Covent Garden, during the past week, calls for a few remarks upon their prospects during the ensuing campaign: for, seldom has a season commenced with such energy in all quarters. We see, by the announcements, that opera and ballet will be the staple fare at DRURY-LANE; and the drama will be altogether excluded from its walls. This we regret; but, at the same time, cannot find fault with Mr. Bunn for the arrangement, provided he carries out the plans he has formed, in a manner, at least, deserving of success. He has entered upon the less-ship of Drury-lane as a mere commercial speculation, and if he finds the public flock in greater numbers to music and spectacle than to the legitimate drama, he acts wisely in studying their taste; although we are willing to admit that it is not one of a high order. And indeed, after all, we question whether a fine play, or great actor, can be witnessed anywhere to less advantage than in the wide area of our leading "national" theatre.

THE HAYMARKET is in every respect better suited to the representation of the drama: and there is not the slightest doubt that by following the same plans so successfully carried out last season, Mr. Webster will have equal reason to be satisfied with his arrangements, and the general working of his excellent company at the termination of the present one. His *corps* has, however, suffered a great loss in the secession of Mrs. Nisbett from public life: and it will be long before that lady's place is filled—a circumstance which we know materially affects the perfect representation of a new comedy now in the theatre.

THE LYCEUM at present promises nothing, which we may take as a sign that there is no necessity for change. But the management must not remain idle; it has now far more to contend against than it has had at any time since it so singularly turned the fortunes of the hitherto ill-fated English Opera-house into a run of continuous success; and if Mrs. Keeley would keep up the good name which her theatre has acquired, it is quite time that some novelties should be at least underlined in the bills, which have now remained nine weeks unaltered.

THE ADELPHI, up to the present, has produced no very remarkable effect, the opening piece having been quietly withdrawn after two nights; but with the powerful company collected under the direction of Madame Celeste, much ought to be done, and is expected. The public have been accustomed to regard the Adelphi as the peculiar house for startling novelty and effects not to be witnessed elsewhere; and this has so long been the prevalent notion, that it would be dangerous, if not fatal, to alter it. The Adelphi audience is the most peculiar one in London, and great tact is required to study its taste; the secret of which no one understood better than poor Yates.

THE PRINCESS'S opens this evening with an entire change in its company, both in the operatic and dramatic department. The house is avowedly a favourite one with the public, and a good property; but the lessee will find it to his interest to go to a somewhat greater outlay than he has hitherto done, more especially with regard to his authors. Literary men can always accommodate their productions to the price they receive for them; and spangles and the paint brush will produce little in the long run, if they are looked upon otherwise than as mere accessories in working out the author's intentions.

The little STRAND Theatre seems determined not to go to the wall in the general concurrence. Its manager deserves well of the public, both from his enterprise, and the honourable manner in which he provided a home for his brother and sister performers when all appeared hopeless.

SADLER'S WELLS has been going on prosperously with Shakespeare, and a fresh abode is about to be offered to the legitimate drama at the CITY OF LONDON theatre, which opens on Monday under the direction of Mrs. Walter Lacy. We conclude by wishing every success to all.

### DRURY-LANE.

The season of this magnificent establishment commenced on Monday evening, with a house crowded to the very ceiling. "The Bohemian Girl," performed on this occasion for the eighty-first time, was the first piece, and calls for little remark beyond the circumstance of the old favourites being cordially greeted as they appeared, and the popular airs of Miss Rainforth and Harrison being warmly encored as ever. The new ballet of "The Corsair" was, however, the great attraction—founded on Byron's poem of the same name. It was produced in a slightly different form, some six or seven years back, at the Italian Opera, but did not at that time achieve any extraordinary success. A musical drama on the same subject, by Mr. Frank Romer, termed "The Pacha's Bridal," was also brought out, about the same time, at the Lyceum. The ballet, which is in three acts, served to introduce Mlle. Adèle Dumilâtre to the Drury-lane audience, in the character of *Gulnare*. This charming danseuse first appeared in England at the Italian Opera, in 1843, on the evening that Perrot met with his accident in the ballet "L'Aurore." She belongs to the *ideal* school; and her countenance is beautifully expressive of every emotion wished to be depicted. Her figure is somewhat attenuated—very far, however, from being unpleasantly so—and there is a combined grace and lightness in every movement which we have rarely seen equalled. She was supported by MM. Montessu and Desplaces, with Clara Webster, and a *débutante*, Mlle. Delbés, who created a strong impression in her favour amongst the audience by her excellent dancing, more particularly in a new and effective Polka. The ballet itself, although splendidly got up, was a dull affair; and those portions of it not enlivened by the *pas* of the chief dancers were very heavy. The best "effects" were a vision scene, in which the body of *Medora* is seen on its bier, surrounded by girls strewing flowers (which, by the way, was somewhat equivocally received); and a brilliant tableaux at the conclusion, representing the attack on the palace by the pirates, and its conflagration; in the midst of which *Conrad* is seen on a burning raft, supporting *Gulnare*. The remaining incidents were not of a very interesting character; and there was a great deal of unmeaning bustle throughout the acts. The applause was, however, general at the conclusion; and the call for Mlle. Dumilâtre unanimous.

On Tuesday evening, Miss Delcy—a young lady who came out on these boards three or four years ago, and has since been pursuing her musical studies in Italy—re-appeared in the part of *Cinderella*, and, we regret to add, with but undecided success. She has yet much to learn and overcome, before she can aspire to the position of *prima donna*. In spite of the cheers from the audience, invariably indulgent to a *débutante*, the inefficiency of her voice, in several portions of the music, was too plainly apparent; and this was more particularly observable in the concluding "Non più mesta." Miss Delcy was, however, called before the curtain, to acknowledge the applause of the house. The *Prince* was performed by Mr. D. King, a gentleman who has been singing during the "opera season" at the Surrey; and he evidently made an agreeable impression on the audience by his voice, which is a low tenor of good quality. Mr. S. Jones played the *Baron* with care, although the part was evidently above his capabilities; and Mr. Stretton was somewhat ponderous, both in his acting and singing, as *Dandini*; in fact, nothing in the opera was enthusiastically received, except a very pretty *pas de caractère*, by Miss Clara Webster and Madame Giubelli, in the ball-room scene—a dull assembly, by the way,—which was rapturously encored.

After the opera, a resuscitation, called the "serious pantomime" of "Obi, or Three Fingered Jack," took place, which fully bore out its claim to be looked upon as a very serious affair indeed. At first, the audience were lost in deep thought as to the intent of what they saw being enacted; then, they began to hiss; and lastly, got funny, which is the most dangerous state an audience can arrive at. Upon the fall of the curtain, the disapprobation was pretty generally expressed, so as to leave no doubt but that the exhumed pantomime would again retire to a very long home indeed.

### HAYMARKET.

This agreeable theatre commenced its winter campaign on Monday, with Mrs. Centlivre's comedy of the "Busy Body," revived towards the end of the past season; the comic drama of "Used Up," and Mr. J. M. Morton's farce of "The Milliner's Holiday." It will be seen that there was here no novelty, but the house was, nevertheless, well filled. The favourites of the company were received with hearty applause; and the manner in which the pieces were played, proved that this excellent company has lost none of its spirit or power of co-operating towards one perfect end, during the recess.

On Wednesday evening the first novelty was produced, in a corrected revival of Sir J. Vanbrugh's comedy of "The Confederacy." This work has for many years been considered an unactable drama, chiefly on account of the indecency of its language, and the imperfect construction of its fifth act. It has, however, been carefully revised in passing through the hands of its present adapter, Mr. Bourcicault. Its impurities of dialogue have been expunged or so enveloped as to avoid intrusion on delicacy. In a former adaptation, the two city wives were transformed into wards, which was considered to injure the integrity of the plot: in the present adaptation, Vanbrugh's original forms have been retained—the modification chiefly existing in the method of expression; and the two money-lenders are kept on the scene until the end of the play, which is reconstructed to suit our modern feelings for stage effect. It was throughout admirably performed. Mrs. Glover's *Mrs. Anlet* was the most delicious piece of acting we have for some time witnessed; and Madame Vestris's *Flippanta* perfect. Farren and Strickland as the two usurers, *Gripe* and *Moneytrap*, also played excellently, and contrived, by their very superior acting, to throw a palpable contrast between the two characters, so nearly assimilated. Hall scarcely realized our notion of *Dick*; there was too much of the light comedy in his acting of the unmitigated scamp; but Charles Mathews, as his wily accomplice, was most effective. The other principal characters, the two wives, and *Corinna*, were cleverly sustained by Miss P. Horton, Mrs. Edwin Arnold, and Miss Julia Bennet, whose hoydenish, laughing girl of sixteen was delightful.

The comedy was received throughout with extreme applause, especially the scenes between *Flippanta* and *Corinna*, and *Moneytrap's* false restitution; and at the fall of the curtain the performance was announced for repetition, amidst loud and continued cheering. It may be considered a great success.

On Thursday evening a new farce was produced from the pen of Mr. Buckstone, termed "The Thimble Rig." Why it was so called we are at a loss to determine, for, with the exception of a very slight allusion to the exploded game, there was nothing particularly pertaining to it. A farce, containing a breakfast scene, might as well have been christened "The French Roll." The fun chiefly turned on the desperate efforts of *Ginger* (Mr. Buckstone) to keep the knowledge of a certain debt with which he is encumbered, from his wife (Mrs. W. Clifford), through the bottle companionship of a man put in possession of his house (Mr. Strickland). It was a mere stretch; but Mr. Buckstone's peculiarities of intonation sufficed to keep the audience on the grin; although, to our thinking, these peculiarities are carried too far. Strickland played the sheriff's man with characteristic drollery; and Mrs. Clifford looked unutterable things at Buckstone, as only Mrs. Clifford can look. The piece was announced for repetition amidst moderate applause.

### LYCEUM.

In consequence of the secession of Misses Woolgar and Ellen Chaplin from this theatre to join the Adelphi *corps*, two new members of this company were introduced to the audience on Saturday—Miss Walcott (from the Theatre Royal, Manchester) and Miss Arden. The former lady appeared in a farce called "Out-generalled," which we had known in former days under the name of "Personation." She will, if we mistake not, prove a great acquisition to the theatre. Her figure and deportment are very elegant, her features highly attractive, and her voice pleasing and well-modulated. She assumed the part of an old housekeeper with great effect, and at the end of the piece was loudly called for, and literally pelted with bouquets. Miss Arden we recollect two years ago at the Olympic as a very pleasing singer and actress. Since then she has greatly improved in her style, and gives promise of becoming yet more finished. Another change also took place in the part of *Princess Badroulbador*, in "Aladdin," hitherto performed by Miss Woolgar, but now represented by Miss Farebrother, who looked it admirably, and gave the lines allotted to her with great point and accuracy. The house has continued to be excellently attended, and Keeley's *Sairey Gamp* and his clever little wife's *Aladdin* continue to draw down shouts of laughter and applause.

### ADELPHI.

The Adelphi has so long been one of the most popular of our winter theatres, that we were not surprised to see it filled with such a large audience as crowded within its walls on Saturday evening. There was also an additional curiosity to behold the improvements which had taken place in the interior of the house during the recess, as well as the *débuts* of several performers new to the theatre, and the re-appearance of one or two old members of the bygone celebrated "Adelphi Company" once more collected together; added to which, the circumstance of an entirely new management, and that a lady one, gave a fresh interest to the commencement of the season.

With respect to the improvements in the auditory, much good has been effected. The private boxes have all been altered, so as to command a perfect view of the stage from every part of the interior, as well as from the extremities of the dress circle—the line of view being taken from the portion of the stage technically known as the "grave trap" (from being used generally for the grave scene in "Hamlet"), instead of from the lamps. The slips have also been enlarged, and the front row of pit seats thrown considerably back from the rail of the orchestra; but the same inconvenience of the people standing in the passage between the two sets of boxes still continues, and this we believe is irremediable. The new curtain, painted by Mr. C. Marshall, struck us as rather too elaborate in its treatment to be effective. The drop-scene was much prettier, being a circular view of a castle combining various styles of architecture, with a cavalier saluting his "lady-love" from the terrace, and a ruined bridge, &c.

The opening address—a very lively one, running over with the same kind of fun that sparkles in "Punch"; as well it might do being from the pen of Mr. Gilbert A. Beckett—was delivered by Mrs. Yates, who met with a long and enthusiastic reception. The curtain then rose for "God save the Queen," by the entire of the company, Madame Celeste; and then, after an overture, the new piece of "Mother and Son" commenced. To call it new is, however, scarcely correct, since another version, differing slightly from the original French drama, "L'Eclat de Rire," was produced two seasons back under the name of "The Merchant and his Clerks." As the piece has been since withdrawn, it is scarcely worth while to relate the plot. The gem was O. Smith's *Sweeney*—a rakish billiard-playing clerk. There was the artist in every tone and gesture; and his devil-may-care idea of his own scampish recklessness was perfect. It was in every respect equal to his personation of *Neuman Noggs*.

"The Belle of the Hotel" followed, in which Mrs. Fitzwilliam played with her usual vivacity and singular versatility. Then came the burlesque of "Norma," supported by the old favourites, Paul Bedford, Wright, and pretty Miss Woolgar; and the evening's programme concluded with the farce of "How to pay the Rent," which allowed Mr. Hudson the opportunity of appearing to great advantage in one of poor Power's characters. The orchestra was led by Mr. Mellon, from the Theatre Royal, Birmingham.

On Wednesday evening, after the revived drama, by Mr. Bernard, of "St. Mary's Eve," a very pleasant comic operetta was produced, under the name of "The Fox and the Goose"—a translation, if we mistake not, of a French vaudeville, "Le Panier Fleuri." The plot is this:—*Angelique* (Mrs. Fitzwilliam) is the coquettish landlady of a cabaret, "The Fox and the Goose"—upon the Boulevards, if we are to judge from the view of the Chateau d'Eu in the background. She passes for a widow; and, amongst many others, has two great admirers, *Robichon*, a commissary of police (Mr. Paul Bedford); and *Michel*, an antiquated beau (Mr. S. Cowell); with both of whom it is to her interest to keep upon good terms, in order to obtain certain extensions of the hour for closing the tavern. In the interim of their visits, her husband, *O'Donoghue* (Mr. Hudson), a French-Hibernian Hussar, returns home, whence he had departed in a fit of jealousy, which had driven away all the old customers. Tired, however, of fighting, he wishes to raise £50 to procure a substitute, and this he ultimately accomplishes, by setting his wife's admirers to fight, and then getting a handsome bribe from each to kill the other. In a short time *Michel*, thinking his rival is disposed of, returns to sup with *Angelique*, but is alarmed by the signal of *Robichon*, who is labouring under the same delusion. *Michel* is accordingly shut up in a closet, but *Robichon* has scarcely taken his seat at the table when the husband comes back, upon which the commissary is also hidden in another lurking-place. A very ludicrous situation then takes place! somewhat similar, however, to one in "My Neighbour's Wife," which ends in a reconciliation of all parties, *Angelique* contriving, by her tact, to make her lovers pay pretty dearly for their pretensions. All the performers acquitted themselves admirably, especially Mr. S. Cowell, who has joined the company of this house from the Surrey. His personification of the old beau was excellent, and full of a quaint pleasant humour. The piece was interspersed by some music composed by M. Ambrose Thomas, and arranged by Mr. Reed, of the Haymarket Theatre. This was the least effective part of the piece, being a weak imitation of Adolphe Adam; but the audience applauded, and so we presume the end was answered, as the operetta was announced by Mr. Paul Bedford for repetition every evening, until further notice, amidst unmixed approbation.

### STRAND.

Despite the powerful attractions set forth by its more important neighbours, this excellently-conducted little theatre came gallantly up to the mark on Monday evening, with two new pieces, performed after the still-attractive "Martin Chuzzlewit," which is, by the way, an excellent adaptation of the novel. The first of these—a transatlantic sketch, called "The Vermont Wool-dealer," served to introduce Mr. Marble, an American comedian, for the first time to a British audience, and with most undeniable success. Mr. Marble is not one of those ebony-faced, banjo-playing, carpet-trowsered niggers, with whom we have been lately brought into such frequent contact—but of the Sam Slick genus, or rather in the style of Mr. Hill, who played here a few years back in the "Yankee Pedlar," to whom he is fully equal in his delineation of American character. Roars of laughter followed every speech and remark he made, especially that respecting an old horse, which was "so broken up and weak, he was obliged to send for another animal to help him draw his last breath." He was vehemently called before the curtain at the conclusion of the sketch, and briefly expressed his acknowledgments to the audience for their hearty welcome. The second novelty was a burlesque upon Bellini's opera of "La Sonnambula," here converted into "La Stumbernambula," and allowing Mr. H. Hall to appear as the fair *Ameener*. Its only fault was that it was rather long—the music being too elaborately carried out for a mere extravaganza. A sly allusion to the length of time taken to make up certain accounts produced a hearty burst of applause.

### DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

Macready, according to the last accounts from him, had decided to sail from New York, on his route to England, on the 1st of October. He was playing his principal characters in the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia. It is calculated that Mr. Macready has cleared about fifty or sixty thousand dollars in America.

ENGLISH THEATRICALS IN PARIS.—Mr. Mitchell has formed an English company, who will appear at the Italian Opera, Paris, upon the termination of Louis Philippe's visit to her Majesty. The troop comprises Miss Helen Faucit, Mr. Macready, and Mr. Bartley. It is also reported that Rachel is studying the character of *Lady Macbeth*, so as to play it in English.

THE LICENSER OF PLAYS under the Chamberlain, Mr. J. M. Kemble, has suspended the production of a translation, by Mr. Stirling, of "Les Sept Châteaux du Diable," in preparation at the Lyceum. As nearly all the other houses were at work upon a similar piece, and as they will probably meet with the same judgment, this intelligence has caused much uneasiness amongst the members of the Dramatic Authors' Society.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—These gardens have been exceedingly well attended during the week. The short season is to close on Wednesday with a masquerade, and this will be the last opportunity for attending this once splendid place of resort, as the gardens are to be built upon.

### LINES WRITTEN ON THE OCCASION OF HER MAJESTY'S RETURN FROM SCOTLAND.

Welcome, fair mistress of our loyal loves,  
Welcome once more to Windsor's lordly groves;  
With health refreshen'd by the mountain breath,  
Inhal'd each morning from the purple heath.\*  
No lazy luxury of palace halls,  
Was thine amidst the lonely waterfalls;  
High on the dewy hills, or deep below,  
In woody glens, where gentler waters flow,  
Wert thou at dawning of the day's sweet prime,  
List'ning the heath-cock's crow—the lark's first chime,  
Marking the red deer bounding o'er the hill—  
But ne'er forgetting as the Sovereign still,  
To watch the interests of the State, and see  
Thy absence hurt not its propriety!†  
This is the way to keep thy people's love,  
About their hills and valleys free to rove;  
Not to immure thy pomp in haughty gloom,  
As some have done, whose pride is in the tomb!

A DELICATE PRESENT.—Prince Joinville, on the conclusion of the Morocco treaty, presented to the Moorish general a very elegant pair of pistols, as a *souvenir*! This is very like soundly thrashing a man, and then giving him the stick.—*Punch*.

"WANTED A GOVERNESS."—Oh, these governesses! I am told there is some clever gentleman who has invented an arithmetical machine that will calculate any sum to a fraction. What a blessing would that man bestow upon really good society who should invent an instrument for teaching! I am sure, in these days, the thing might be done, and would pay admirably; for how much annoyance would be spared us—how much impertinence that we are daily exposed to from a class of individuals who can have no standing in society, and are, nevertheless, continually at one's elbow! The cook, the housemaid, the lady's-maid, all know their place, and behave themselves accordingly; but there is no teaching a governess that she is nothing more than a servant; a person hired for wages to polish the minds of your children just in the same manner as Molly polishes your rosewood and mahogany—and to be as careful of their morals as if, like the housekeeper, she was entrusted with so much precious china. Your maid dresses your hair with due humility, and takes your little bits of ill-temper with proper resignation; she knows these things are considered in her wages, and thus she may be an ornament to the sphere to which it has pleased Heaven to call her. But governesses! they are continually flying in the face of Providence! There is, too, an impertinence in their very meekness; at times, an insult in their silence. They move about you with the air of injured beings—an air that says to your very face—"We, too, are ladies, though you can't believe it." Ladies! as if the person who takes a salary is not, to all intents and purposes, a servant—at best, a better sort of menial servant.—*Punch's* Complete Letter-writer.

\* Her Majesty had a bouquet of fresh-pulled heather placed in her bed-room every morning at seven o'clock, together with a bottle of pure water from a spring in Glen Tilt, famed for its crystal purity.

† Her Majesty did not allow her romantic pleasures to interfere with her habits of business. She wrote almost every day to the Duchess of Kent and the Dowager Countess of Lyttelton, and was extremely punctual in attending to and signing such papers as were laid before her.



## EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

## OCTOBER.

This is the time for mute soliloquy,—  
Heart-contemplation in a lonely wood,  
Whose paths by many a fallen leaf strewn  
Lead you away, as to Eternity,  
From all the noise and trouble of this life,  
Soothing the soul with dreams of future bliss  
Although where'er you turn each scene is rife  
With Nature's quick decay!—But still from this,  
We can imbibe by sympathy refin'd  
A resignation to our own defeat,  
By that arch-enemy, old Time, and find  
A thrilling pleasure—a reflection sweet  
That when his scythe is done—Himself at rest,—  
Immortals we may be amongst the blest!

## THE PARASOL OF THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.

The parasol captured by Marshal Bugeaud from the son of the Emperor of Morocco, has arrived in Paris, and has been placed in the care of the Minister of War. It is of an amaranthine or purple colour, not exceeding in circumference an ordinary full-sized umbrella. It is covered with embroidery in silver, and edged with silver fringe and tassels. It is surmounted by a silver knob, similar to those on the canes of drum-majors. The stick is of hard wood, plated with silver, and the entire height is little, if anything, more than five feet. It is believed to be of Spanish manufacture.

## A DISCOVERY ABOUT WILLIAM TELL.

A letter from Friburg speaks of a literary discovery connected with William Tell. The existence of this personage, which has hitherto appeared somewhat doubtful, has from this discovery become an historical fact. A copy of Latin verses, written immediately after the battle of Morgarten, has just been found, in which his name is mentioned in precise terms. It is there stated that Tell was one of the three warriors who took the oath of Grutli in the commencement of the fourteenth century. His name replaces that of Walter Furst, erroneously mentioned by the chroniclers of the time. As to the famous story of the apple and the arrow, nothing is said of it in the poem.

## ON THE NEW HALF-FARTHINGS.

Too small for any marketable shill,  
What purpose can there be for coins like these?  
Hush, hush, good sir! thus charitable thrift  
May give a mile to him who wants a cheese.—Hood's Magazine.

## IRON BRIDGE FOR THE NEVA.

Messrs. Barry, Curtes, and Kennedy, engineers of Liverpool, are constructing an iron bridge, by order of the Emperor of Russia, which is to cross the Neva, at St. Petersburg. The extreme length of the bridge, will be no less than 1078 feet. The weight of iron alone will be nearly 8000 tons independent of the lamps and superb balustrades with which it is the Emperor's intention to adorn it, and which together will probably weigh from 1000 to 2000 tons more. The weight of iron will thus exceed by nearly five-fold that consumed in the erection of the Menai Bridge. The cost of the iron alone will be upwards of £100,000.

## AUTUMN LEAVES.

And must ye fade, so illly gay?  
Ye Autumn leaves, so illly gay?  
From ruffled glade  
And forest, must ye steal away,  
To wither in unseen decay?  
Sadly doth sigh  
The very breeze, with murmur deep,  
That ye should die;  
While gently, with reluctant sweep,  
It waits ye to your wintry sleep.  
In Spring's bright hours,  
How hale and joyous have ye been;  
What time fair bowers  
And a litany groves were seen,  
Robed in your vest of glossy green!

## ANECDOTE OF "THE DUKE."

We have heard that on a recent visit of a section of the Archaeological Association to Dover, the Duke of Wellington, as constable of Dover Castle, refused to allow the learned members admission to that ancient and interesting fortress, to make sketches or memoranda. The Duke has no sympathy with antiquarian or historical pursuits; witness his reply on being remonstrated with on the dangerous position of the National Records, placed over the ammunition in the Tower: "He would take care that the gunpowder received no injury!"—*Kent Herald*.

## ANOTHER "ILLUSTRIOUS STRANGER."

A somewhat interesting native of India, "Mohem Lal," arrived in London by the last overland mail. He is the same who travelled in Central Asia in disguise, with the late Sir Alexander Burnes, and subsequently published his journal in Calcutta. Since that period he has been devoted to British interests, and was greatly instrumental in effecting the deliverance of our prisoners in Afghanistan.

## LITERAL CURIOSITY.

The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet:—"And I, even I, Artaxerxes the King, do make a decree to all the treasurers which are beyond the river, that whatsoever Ezra the priest, the scribe of the law of God of heaven, shall require of you, it be done speedily."

## LIVING ON THE SEALS.

After Capt. Parry returned from his voyage of discovery, he was asked, at a dinner party where Lord Erskine was present, what he and his crew had lived upon when they were frozen up in the polar sea. Parry said they lived upon the seals. "And very good living to," said Erskine, "if you keep them long enough."

## THE LAND OF LIBERTY.

The following is a copy of the "business card" of some negro dealers at Mobile (Alabama). "J. H. Bondurant and Co. will constantly keep on hand a large and well selected lot of young negroes, of all descriptions, which they will sell for cash. They will also receive and sell negroes on commission. They will occupy the house formerly occupied by J. E. Zantz, No. 66, St. Michael-street, Mobile. J. H. Bondurant and J. E. Whiteley, July, 1844."

## SHAKESPEARE'S JUG AND CANE.

During the week of the Gloucester musical festival, there were exhibited the jug and cane of the immortal bard of Avon. The jug is of cream-coloured earthenware, and in shape it resembles a modern coffee-pot. The height of it is nine inches and a half, and in the widest part it measures sixteen inches. Longitudinally it is divided into eight compartments, in each of which is represented the principal deities of the Grecian mythology, beautifully executed, and quite perfect. The cane is of the Malacca species, in beautiful preservation, the enamel being untouched. In length it is four feet seven and a half inches, four inches in circumference at the thickest part, and at the set-off for the hand, of ten inches; it is three and one-eighth inches round. There is no doubt of the genuineness of both these articles.

## CHEAP BEER FROM POTATOES.

The *Plessner Kreisblatt*, a Silesian journal, gives circumstantial information how to prepare a wholesome and palatable potato beer, by which every family can supply itself therewith at very trifling expense. Twenty-five gallons of such beer are made from half a bushel of potatoes, 10 pounds of malt, half a pound of hops, and two quarts of yeast. The cost of one ton of such beer does not exceed two shillings and twopenny, consequently the cost of a quart does not amount to a farthing.

## AN INGENIOUS PLAN FOR PRE-PAYING LETTERS.

At the Waltham-Cross Post-office a clever expedient has been adopted for pre-paying letters. In the window of the office, in the place of a square of glass, a sheet of zinc is inserted, in which two longitudinal holes are cut—one for the receipt of letters and the other for pence. In the centre of the plate is a revolving handle, which acts upon some simple machinery within-side. Above the handle are these words—"Put your letter in and turn the handle up; put your penny in, then turn the handle over."

## SUCCEDANEUM.

Used by dentists, is simply silver reduced to a very fine powder. This may be effected by the use of a fine file, and a simple sixpence may answer the desired purpose. A sufficient quantity of this powder to be placed in the palm of the hand, with a small drop of quicksilver, and worked together till it unites as a soft paste. In this soft state (the tooth being previously wiped dry) it must be immediately pressed into the cavity, which must be carefully filled, but the paste must not project beyond the edges of the tooth. The most tender tooth may be filled by degrees without hurting the nerve, if the process be repeated every day, until the cavity be filled. In the course of two or three hours, the paste becomes as hard as the tooth. If the decay is not entirely removed previous to filling the tooth, the succedaneum has the effect of discoloring the tooth, but where the decay is previously entirely removed, it not only arrests its further progress, by excluding the air, but it does not affect the colour of the tooth, and may preserve it for years.—*From a Correspondent*.

## EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY IN MANUFACTURES.

The French have recently made some very remarkable discoveries, by which they are enabled to make ornaments from "peat." The peat is reduced by beating to a fine pulp, and is then placed under a press, to force out the humidity. In this state it may be converted into ornaments of every kind, such as are made in embossed leather. Rendered firm by a solution of alum, or other adhesive material, it forms flooring of a cheap and durable kind. Of billiard tables, too, there are various specimens; one rich and beautiful one has been produced in France, valued at 15,000*fr*.

## HINT TO BACHELERS.

When you "pop the question" to a lady, do it with a kind of laugh, as if you were joking. If she accepts you, very well; if she does not, you can say, "you were only in fun."

## A ROYAL LETTER.

The letter A is in a fair way to be dubbed right Royal. Her Majesty's first Christian name is Alexandra, her husband's, Albert, and their four children are called Adelaide, Albert, Alice, and Alfred.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

With the exception of a walking match—or a pedestrian feat, as the paragraph perpetrators write—a little chicken cricket, and a few passages in the "rowing" line (the w m ute and manifest, both pronouncings being proper to our purpose), the public has had a dull week of it. We mean the million: "the twice two thousand that the world was made for" have been deer-stalking, and phantasm-shooting at home, or gambling or gambling on the Continent, according to their several tastes. Save, then, the turf, our public have been ill-provided for, in the matter of the recreative. In rariog, a little of the practical, and a good deal of the theoretical, has been current, to the which we proceed to address our consideration. Towards the finale of last week, rumours were rife about the defalcation of one of the principal lottery speculators in the West-end. This was the landlord of the Grand Hotel in Covent-garden. On Monday, however, he attended at Tattersall's, when he stated his readiness to pay the holders of all his prizes, "provided they undertook to hold him harmless from all actions that might be brought against him, by the process of *quidam*, for the space of a year." Whether anything has come of the proposal or not, we cannot tell, but if the winners have executed any such indemnity for the sake of some present cash, we do not envy them their supplies. Neither can we conceive the landlord a very modest speculator who made the requisition. Suppose a person asked permission to light a cigar by his gas, and the answer was—"With pleasure, if you will execute a policy of insurance to protect my house and furniture against fire for the next twelve months," would that have been an ordinary request? Yet he was bound to pay his sweeps without any reservation, while the cigar illuminating would be a matter of favour.

Of the racing at the First October Meeting at Newmarket, very much does not occur to us as worthy special record. It was a very beryllary affair as regarded the "largesse"—£200 being the net amount contributed—£50 a piece by the Club and the Town, and £100 by her most gracious Majesty. Surely the Jockey Club must be a most flourishing society, for its gains are great, and its expenditure small, which is the way to grow rich. It commenced on Tuesday, and ended on Thursday—the three days producing less sport, and infinitely less profit, than one at Goodwood. The best of the two-year-old stakes was the Hopeful—for which eight went—the Maid of Orleans winning very cleverly. This smart little lady was bought for an old song last year, and has put a pretty dollop of stakes into Mr. Gully's pocket, to say nothing of bets. Young John Day rode her, and in the course of his achievement met with the oddest accident possible in reference to his position with *La Pucelle d'Orleans*. Foig-a-Ballagh won the Grand Duke Michael—a net £1100—in a canter. This horse, had been sound, would have been a forward runner for the Derby, but during Epsom races he was troubled with a curb about the size of General Tom Thumb. Red Deer was second—a case of deer-stalking—for a truth Frank Butler gave him the stick in earnest. The rich Buckenham Produce Stakes Lord George Bentinck's Cowl won—a very promising *fac simile* of his famous sire, Bay Middleton. It boots not to tell how Pastoral won the St. Legir by a distance; All-round-my-Hat his Sweepstakes; and some other rip another: the meeting was a wretched one as regarded the horse-race; and miserable enough to some of the visitors in the prospective of their own proper "possibles." On Tuesday, in the Second October, will come off the Ratan inquiry, in which certain racing *distingues* will undoubtedly come off indifferently. That Ratan was doped for the Derby is admitted—generally they believe he had a double potion. One Mr. Breme—called Braham "for short"—got up the "noble," it is said, assisted by one Samuel Rogers, a jockey, who is *non est inventus*. Breme, on being found out, "split" to my Lord George Bentinck, and said (having previously sworn to the contrary in the House of Lords) that he was employed to make Ratan safe by Mr. So-and-so of the city and Messrs. So-and-so of the West-end. No doubt it was a robbery, though its real character may never be separated from "the chaff." Rogers got £1665—that's certain; and Breme "a good stake," but the contrivers had second best of it, the murder coming out before they could get in their money. The fact is, the professional of the turf, as a body, have ever been a gang of thieves;—and yet the aristocracy of the earth have consorted, and do consort with them. Will ever a specific be discovered for this great scandal? The betting during the week was to the following effect, in reference to the two great issues now in the market.

## TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The principal betting this afternoon was on the Cesarewitch, which, malgre the strong numerical display made below, is not likely to answer the purpose of the book-maker; the only horses at present in any real favour being the Duke of Portland's Souvenir filly, Lord Albemarle's The Brewer, Sir C. Monck's Glossy, and Mr. Dixon's Jamal; these four, and Una, William le Gros, Campanero, and Albion, were backed even against the field. We submit the closing averages:—

CHESAREWITCH.		
6 to 1 agst Souvenir filly (t)	16 to 1 agst Una	20 to 1 agst Haiton
11 to 1 — Glossy	18 to 1 — Albion	20 to 1 — The Bride
11 to 1 — The Brewer	18 to 1 — Give-Him-a-	20 to 1 — Pickpocket
12 to 1 — Jamal	Name	20 to 1 — Lightning
15 to 1 — Campanero	20 to 1 — Marquise	
DEBUT.		
12 to 1 agst Alarm (t)	40 to 1 agst Cherray	50 to 1 agst Alaric (t)
On Thursday there were not enough subscribers present to make "house," we therefore give the latest market prices at Newmarket.		
CHESAREWITCH.		
4 to 1 agst Dawson's lot	15 to 1 agst Vibration	20 to 1 agst Albion (t)
7 to 1 — Souvenir	16 to 1 — Campanero	20 to 1 — The Bride (t)
11 to 1 — Jamal	16 to 1 — Pickpocket	25 to 1 — Haiton (t)
12 to 1 — Glossy	20 to 1 — Aristotle	25 to 1 — Rowena (t)
14 to 1 — The Brewer	20 to 1 — Macquise	25 to 1 — Foigh-a-Ballagh
15 to 1 — Give-him-a-name	20 to 1 — Una	(taken)
DEBUT.		
5 to 1 agst Scott's lot (t)	30 to 1 agst Old Eneland	65 to 1 agst Lord Milltown
5 to 1 — John Day's lot	33 to 1 — Connought	two
11 to 1 — Alarm (t)	Ranger	100 to 1 — Laird o' Cock-
16 to 1 — Kedge	33 to 1 — Fitz Allen	pen (t)
18 to 1 — Cobweb	40 to 1 — Alaric	
OAKS.		
5 to 1 agst Maid of Orleans.		

## NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

The racing commenced at three o'clock with—  
The Hopeful Stakes, of 40 sovs each.  
Mr. Gully's The Maid of Orleans .. .. (J. Day, jun.) 1  
Mr. Ford's Piccolina .. .. (Butler) 2  
5 to 2 on The Maid, and 6 to 1 agst Piccolina. Won in a canter by a length.  
The Grand Duke Michael Stakes of 50 sovs each.  
Mr. Irwin's Foigh-a-Ballagh .. .. (Bell) 1  
Duke of Richmond's Red Deer .. .. (F. Butler) 2  
4 to 1 on Foigh-a-Ballagh. Won easily by two lengths.  
The Buckenham Stakes of 300 sovs each.  
Lord G. Bentinck's Cowl .. .. (Nat) 1  
Mr. Wreford's c by Camel out of Monimia .. .. (J. Day, jun.) 2

## WEDNESDAY.

A meagre uninteresting day's sport commenced at half-past one, with a mere shadow of what was of old a very popular race at Newmarket, viz—  
The St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovs each.  
Duke of Richmond's Pastoral .. .. (Nat) 1  
Mr. Dixon's Oliver Cromwell .. .. (S. Day) 2  
Sweepstakes of 200 sovs each.  
Lord G. Bentinck's All-round-my-Hat, 3 yrs .. .. (Nat) 1  
Lord Albemarle's Scarmantado, 2 yrs .. .. (Whitehouse) 2  
£50 for three-year olds.  
Mr. Newton's Ma Mie, 5 yrs .. .. (Stephenson) 1  
Sir J. Hawley's Vibration, 5 yrs .. .. (F. Butler) 2

## THURSDAY.

The Town Plate was won in a canter by Pastoral, beating Merope and Candidate. The same horse won the Queen's Plate by three lengths, beating Oliver Cromwell, Wes Pet, and Robinia.  
The Rutland Stakes were won cleverly by the Duke of Bedford's Prologue, beating Tisiphone, the Estelle filly, and four others.  
A Handicap Sweepstakes was won by the Laird of Cockpen, 8st. 7lbs., beating a filly by Slane, out of Seakale, and Petrona.  
A Sweepstakes of £5 each ended in a dead heat between Alexandrina and Caracatus.  
MATCHES.—Sir Digory Diddle beat Mr. Walker's Cab horse, and his Piccolina beat Desperation, both easy.

The death of the Duke of Grafton disqualifies Lord Lonsdale's Zeal and Turquoise colts, and Mr. Charlton's Dublin colt, for the Derby; and the following fillies for the Oaks: Mr. Booth's New Year's Day, Mr. Payne's Rigolette, Lord Lonsdale's Sister to Canadian, and Mr. Worley's Sophy Dawes.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday.—Since Monday rather an extensive quantity of English wheat has reached the Pool from Lincolnshire; but as nearly the whole of it has gone direct into the millers' hands, the show of that grain here to day was small. For all descriptions the demand was rather active, at fully previous rates. The show of foreign wheat was by no means large, and a fair amount of business was doing in that article at full prices. The supply of barley was only moderate. The finest maling parcels were in request, at full currencies; but the inferior kinds were rather dull. Malt was a steady sale, but without any advance in prices. Oats were the turn dealer, owing to the short supply of Irish. Beans, peas, and flour as last quoted.

ANIMALS.—English: wheat, 7680; barley, 5570; oats, 2040 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; oats, 12750 quarters. Foreign: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, — quarters. Flour, 3890 sacks. Malt, 230 quarters.  
English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 48s; ditto white, 45s to 55s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 48s; ditto white, 42s to 50s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s. Ditto ditto, 31s to 32s; maling ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 52s to 55s brown ditto, 47s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 64s; Chevalier, 64s to 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoes ditto, 23s to 25s; Youngs and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 23s to 31s; old ditto, 33s to 40s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; mangel, 23s to 25s; white, 35s to 38s; bolvers, 38s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 48s to 49s; Sussex and Yorkshire, 47s to 48s; per 230 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 44s to 55s; Danzig, red, 50s to 55s; white, 56s to 61s. In Bond.—Barley, 23s to 24s; oats, brew, 17s to 19s; ditto feed, 14s to 17s; beans, 21s to 23s; peas,

28s to 29s per quarter. Flour, America, 24s to 25s; Baltic, 24s to 25s per barrel. Town-made, 46s to 48s.

The Seed Market.—Owing to the want of winter fodder for the cattle, linseed and rapeseed have been in request at full prices. Canary has somewhat fluctuated in value, but other kinds of seeds have remained stationary.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 31s to 42s. Mediterranean and Odessa, 25s to 38s; hempseed, 28s to 35s per quarter. Linseed, 15s to 20s per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 12s to 15s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £23 to £25 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £10 10s to £11 per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 45s to 48s 10s per ton; canary, 56s to 60s per quarter.

Dread.—The prices of a wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 8d; of household ditto, 8d to 9d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 45s 9d; barley, 34s 5d; oats, 20s 5d; rye, 37s 3d; beans, 36s 8d; peas, 35s.

Six Weeks' Average that governs Duty.—Wheat, 47s 9d; barley, 35s 0d; oats, 20s 5d; rye, 35s 7d; beans, 37s 1d; peas, 33s 5d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 3s; oats, 6s; rye, 7s 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 5s 6d.

Ten.—Rather more business has been doing in this article during this week, and full prices have been realized in every instance. The stock in bond in London now consists of about 30,000,000lbs.

Sugar.—Only a moderate business has been in the raw market since our last, yet prices may be considered about stationary. In refined sugars a steady business has been doing; brown lumps at 73s to 75s 6d; and standard, 74s 6d to 75s.

Coffee.—The market has been largely supplied with most descriptions of coffee. Only a moderate business has been transacted, and prices have undergone no change worthy of notice.

Coal.—Admiral's, 18s; New Tanfield, 16s; Ord's Redheugh, 15s 6d; Old Pontop, 15s 9d; Tanfield Moor, 16s 3d; Wylam, 17s 6d; Hilda, 21s 6d; Gosport, 21s 3d; Belmont, 21s 9d; Admire, 20s 9d; Lambton, 23s 6d; Stewart's, 23s 9d per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Cows' meadow hay, £3 12s to £4 10s; useful do, £4 12s to £4 18s; fine upland do, £5 to £5 8s; clover hay, £4 10s to £5 10s; oat straw, £1 8s to £1 10s; wheat straw, £1 10s to £1 12s per load.

Hops.—From Kent and Sussex very large quantities of new hops continue to arrive almost daily, hence the show on offer is a good one. The demand, however, is by no means active, yet prices are supported. The duty is called £130,000. New hops:—Sussex pockets, £6 8s to £7 10s; Weald of Kent ditto, £5 18s to £7 10s; Mid Kent ditto, £5 to £10; Farham, £10 to £11 10s.

Wool.—The public sales have been in progress during the whole of the week, and at which full prices have been obtained. These sales will not be concluded for several days. Altogether about 20,000 bales will be offered.

Potatoes.—Although the supply of potatoes is large, the trade is steady, at from £2 15s to £3 per ton.

Smithfield.—In our market of to-day the supply of beasts offering was seasonably large, but of very inferior quality. The attendance of buyers being very small, the beef trade was exceedingly dull, at barely Monday's depressed currencies. There were on sale 35 beasts and 40 sheep, from Rotterdam in very middling condition. The arrivals from Scotland, since our last, have embraced 110 steers and 40 sheep. The supply of sheep was small, yet the mutton trade was unusually dull, at barely stationary prices. Calves were somewhat on the increase, compared with the supplies brought forward on some previous days, and the rates had a downward tendency. In pigs very little was doing, at late rates. Milch cows sold heavily, at from £16 to £19 5s each, including their small calf.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal.—Cows and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality do, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime steers, 3s, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; coarce and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime coarce and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime 8st down ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarce calves 3s 4d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; large lambs, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lambs, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; sucking calves, 1s to 3s; quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each; Beasts, 651; cows, 180; sheep and lambs, 6110; calves, 243; pigs, 380.

Negative and Leadenhall.—We had very large supplies of each kind of meat offering to-day, owing to which the demand was heavy on the following terms. Per 8lb, by the carcase:—Inferior beef 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; ditto small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 2d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d.

Kousar HANNAH.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English market continues to betray a tendency upward, and has been very firm during the week, Wednesday excepted. On the latter day a slight heaviness caused quotations to recede a point, but the following day's business placed them at an improvement of nearly one-half per cent. upon the opening price of Monday. The present quiescent state of affairs, both foreign and domestic, leaves little room for speculation, and the purchases made are all investments. Bank Stock maintains its price, and Exchequer Bills are from without any improvement. India Stock has receded a point, but the transactions have been so few, that the quotation is almost nominal. The closing prices of the week are, Consols for money, 100½; for time, 100½; India Stock, 288½; Bank Stock for Account, 210; Exchequer Bills, 74 to 76.

The time having expired, according to the late Bank Act, for the publication of the amount of notes each country bank is authorised to issue, the total amount is now ascertained to be £8,656,167. The amount authorised to be issued by each banker or joint stock bank is founded on the average of the circulation of such bank or banking company for the twelve weeks preceding the 27th of April last.

According to the last return made of the issues of country banks and joint-stock banking companies, it is at present about £930,000 less than the act permits. It results, therefore, that at any period when it may be prudent or profitable, the circulation may be increased to the extent above mentioned.

There has been some animation in the Foreign Market during the week, caused by speculative business in Spanish and Mexican. Spanish, on Monday, improved to 2½ for the Actives. Three-per-Cents., 3½ to ½. Mexican also advanced to 3½ for the Active Stock. These advances were maintained until Wednesday, when an attempt to realise soon made Spanish heavy at a decline of one quarter per cent. Mexican also receded, quoting 3½ to ½, ex-dividend, and the following day it was heavy at a point lower. Portuguese was firm, however, at 49 to 50. Spanish at the close of the week quoted Actives, 2½; Three-per-Cents., 3½; Mexican, 35; Belgian, 103½ to 104; Chilean, deferred, 53; Colombian, 14½; Portuguese, 50; Dutch Two-per-Cents. (ex-div.), 98½; Two-and-a-Half-per-Cents. Ditto, 62½.

The Railway Market was firm at the beginning of the week, and business took rather an extensive range. It has since, however, been not quite so well supported, and transactions have been upon a more limited scale. The Direct Northern line has assumed a place among the quotations; but the supporters of the London and York line are still sanguine upon the success of their measure in Parliament. There are no remarkable features connected with any of the other competing lines. The closing prices of those lines in which business has been last transacted are—Birmingham and Gloucester, 104½; Chester and Holyhead, 78; Eastern Counties, 13½; Great Western, 145; South Western, 76½ to 77; Portsmouth Direct, 18; Birmingham, 218; Brighton, 46½; Croydon, 163; Lynn and Ely, 4; Midland Counties, 169; Dover, 40½ ex div.; Trent Valley, 9½; Boulogne and Amiens, 2½; Paris and Rouen, 38½; Paris and Or, 38½; Orleans, Tours, and Bordeaux, 18; Kendal and Windermere, 3½; London and York, 3½; Direct Northern, ½ to ½ prem.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The funds made a further improvement yesterday, and some extensive purchases were made in Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, at about 102½ to 103½. Consols closed at 100½ for money and 2½ for time.

The Foreign Funds were very inactive. Dutch was firm at 62½ for the Two-and-a-Half per Cents. Another conversion of the Five per Cents is announced. The Railway Market remained at previous prices. The French line, however, are looking up.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 1.

BANKRUPTS.—C. K. NICHOLLS, Bridge-road, Battersea, banker.—H. HAYNES, 80, Norfolk, innkeeper.—R. ROBINSON, Strand, coal-merchant.—E. ASHWELL, Yell-don, Bedfordshire, butcher.—M. MARLIN, Croydon, coal-merchant.—J. T. MAUN, Birmingham, laceman.—F. DEFLIN, Manchester, check manufacturer.—R. J. WEBB, 38, wine-merchant.—H. WATSON and R. MORRIS, Liverpool, brokers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. and J. VALLANCE, Edinburgh, coal-merchants.—R. FRASER, Strathmore, Rossshire, Grazier.—A. BRECK, Edinburgh, slater.—D. GILL, Crossmill and Glasgow, calico printer.—A. RENNIE, Glasgow, grocer.—D. MOIR, Devon-side, near Tillochry, woollen manufacturer.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 4.—4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards: Captain E. O. Wrench to be Captain, vice Elliot; Lieut. G. Roehfort to be Captain, vice Wrench; Cornet R. Bouter to be Lieutenant, vice Roehfort; Ensign M. McCraigh to be Cornet, vice Bouter. 7th Foot: Ensign H. P. Oslow to be Ensign, vice Helton. 31st Lieut. P. Spence to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Urnston; Ensign J. S. Gould to be Lieutenant, vice Spence; Ensign C. T. Cormick to be Lieutenant, vice Gould; E. W. K





**GREAT MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE  
ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AT YORK.**

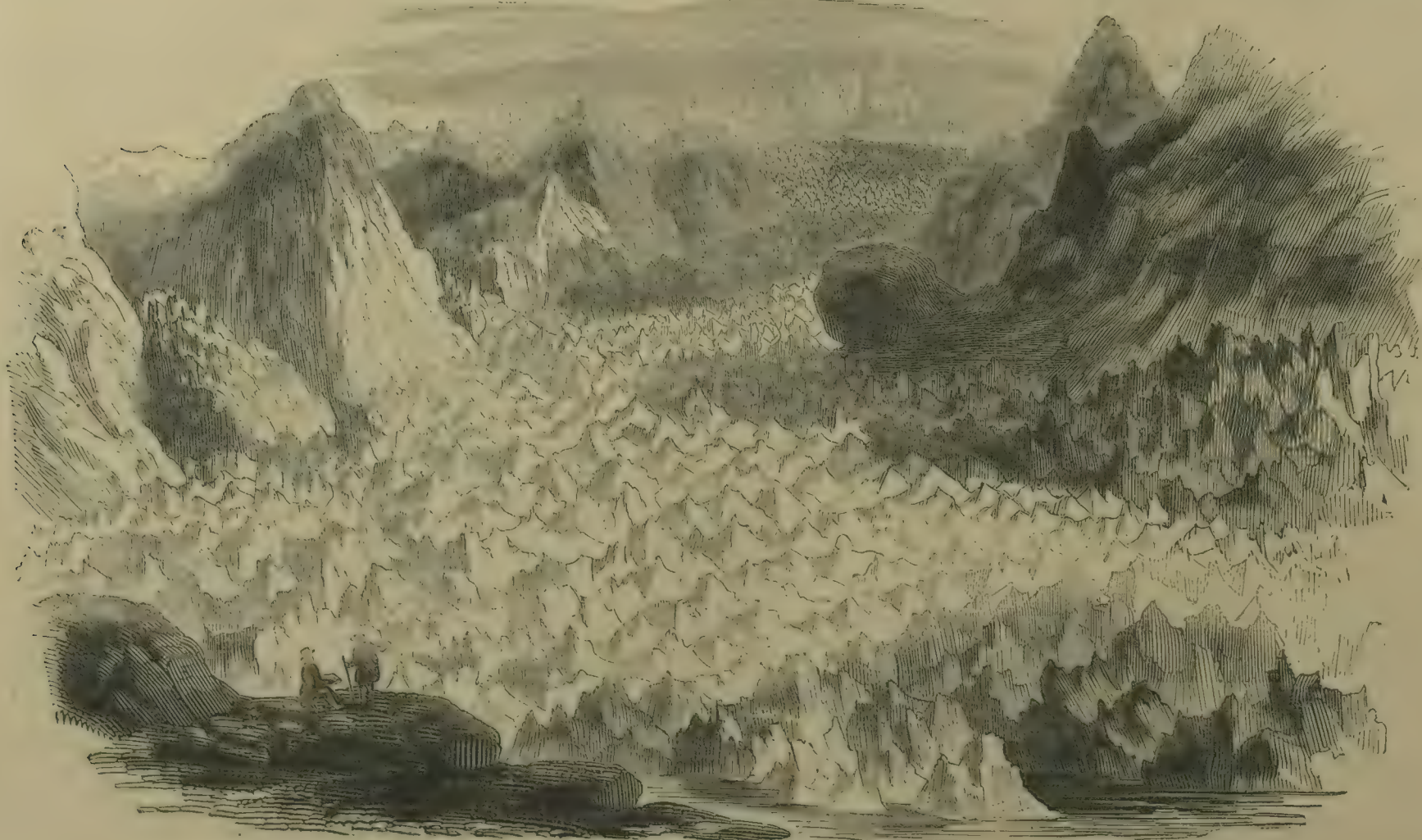
The meetings of the British Association have continued through the week with increasing interest and popularity. "Thirteen years since," said the Earl of Rosse, at the opening general meeting, "the Society, at its first meeting in York, was but an infant assembly, but it had now returned to its native place, full of health and vigour, having achieved great works in the intellectual and moral improvement of mankind, and having still higher prospects in view." In this estimate of their highly responsible but most gratifying position, the members and visitors seem generally to respond; and, as the pecuniary affairs of the institution are in a satisfactory condition, the good fellowship, the philanthropy, the patriotism of the sections has literally known no bounds. Even the statisticians and their "dry-as-dust," but all-important papers have entered on a new life of smiles and welcome. In this propitious state of affairs it is not to be wondered at that the social instincts have been largely drawn upon to grace the "feast of reason," and give it "flow of soul." Dinners have abounded. His Grace the Archbishop of York has thrown open the hospitable doors of Bishopthorpe to hungry but enlightened multitudes. The same glorious example has been followed by the Earl Fitzwilliam, at the Earl de Grey Rooms; and, as far as the unsparring hands of good old Yorkshire would permit, the very humblest visitor of the meeting has been made to feel that wisdom's ways are "ways of plea-

santness," and that in "Eboracum," at least, "her paths are peace." We congratulate the Association and the city of York on these happy circumstances, and should have been glad to have hailed their auspicious union at greater length; but the overwhelming claims of other departments of our paper forbid enlargement.

The papers read being mostly of local or abstract interest, we shall, notwithstanding their vast intrinsic value, adhere to our usual mode of illustration, and give only the principal points of such papers as touched upon subjects interesting to all readers.

The sub section of ETHNOLOGY presents us with the first point of consideration. The members and friends of this division of the Association consist chiefly of the members of a society recently formed in London, called the Ethnological Society, whose object it is to enforce and enlarge the "proper study of mankind—MAN"—in all his races, varieties, and circumstances. In the metropolis, they succeeded in calling much attention to the great subject of their study; and we rejoice to learn that in their conjunction with the Association at York, they have also commanded a very large share of public consideration and esteem. At one of their meetings Mr. Schonburgh read an interesting paper on the aborigines of Guiana, accompanied with a living illustration, in the person of a Macusi Indian, dressed in the costume of his tribe.—Professor Latham communicated his researches on the southern limits of the Esquimaux language.—The Rev. W. Richards read a paper on his conjectured Asiatic origin of the Poly-

nesian tribes, founded on certain correspondencies between the Malayan and Polynesian languages.—But the paper which attracted most notice was one by Dr. Hodgkin, entitled, "The Dog as a Companion to Man;" or, in other words, *an attempt to establish, by the analogy furnished in the variation of species in the dog tribe, the fact that the varieties of the human races are, in like manner, accidental, and not specific; and, consequently, that, whether black or white, red or olive, "God has made of one blood all that dwell upon earth."* The paper, as might be expected, occasioned much discussion; and it has also been the subject, out of doors, of great consideration. The statements of the doctor may be summed up in the words of Cuvier, who says—"The domestic dog is the most complete, the most singular, and the most useful conquest that man has gained in the animal world. The whole species has become our property; each individual belongs entirely to his master, acquires his disposition, knows and defends his property, and remains attached to him until death; and all this, not through constraint or necessity, but purely by the influence of gratitude and real attachment. The swiftness, the strength, the sharp scent of the dog, have rendered him a powerful ally to man against the lower tribes; and were, perhaps, necessary for the establishment of the dominion of mankind over the animal creation. The dog is the only animal which has followed man over the whole earth." The position of the Ethnologist's is another and wholly distinct matter. In the pursuit of their "theory of variation," some of them suppose the dog to be identical in species, with the



THE GREAT GLACIER OF LAUTERAAR.





BISHOPSTHORPE, THE SEAT OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

wolf; others, that old Reynard claims him as a cousin, at least; and others again, that dogs, both of high and low degrees, are simply so many translated jackals! Now, without going into the merits of the numberless arguments used by the partisans of this theory, we would simply direct attention to the circumstance that the Newfoundland, the water spaniel, and other water dogs, have their feet *webbed*, and are, in other respects, manifestly created for the special exigencies of an aquatic life; which is in no degree the case with the wolf, the

much less a fox into a bull-dog. But this, although true, is perhaps, an extreme way of putting the case: let us then, come to the actual *modus operandi* of the affair. The shepherd's dog is taken to be the parent whence all varieties of dogs have descended; and this shepherd's dog is supposed to have had a wolf for his father, or a fox for his mother, or *vice versa*, or exclusively, from one of them. This is peculiarly unfortunate; for we find that offspring, be they direct or mules in their affinity, invariably inherit the instincts of their progenitors.

gallery of canine portraits—the heads given by Mr. Fritchard, the great partisan of the theory, and relied on by the disputants of York—and tell us if this be not the true view of the case. The common origin of the human family—the descent of man from one pair—is a great truth, resting on wholly different foundations.

Another paper, which was received with great attention and deserved respect, was Professor Forbes' on Glaciers. His object was to establish the flexibility of



HEAD OF THE SCOTCH TERRIER.

ox, or the jackal. It follows, therefore, that as a webbed foot is an organisation contrived for an especial purpose, the advocates of the "variation theory" must necessarily involve themselves in the absurdity of maintaining the truth of the exploded nonsense once so prevalent on the subject of spontaneous generation, accidental creation, creations of habit, and the like. We are quite ready to allow that domestication produces great changes in animals; but such changes



HEAD OF THE OLD ENGLISH HOUND.

Wombwell's lion-tigers possess the noble bearing and sly malignity of their several parents. But the variationists tell us that the son of a wolf and a fox, both of them thieves, the stanch and incessant enemies of sheep, suddenly, fortuitously, oddly, and in total opposition to all the laws and analogies of nature, became, "*lang syne*," the friend of its parent's prey, and the honest, docile, faithful friend of man! At what period, let us ask, did this strange conversion take



HEAD OF THE BULL DOG.

glacier ice by direct experiments. This doctrine is considered, we believe, to be necessary to account for the *motion* of the glacier; but the general nature of the subject will be best understood from the following extract from the Professor's account of the phenomena of glaciers, and by a reference to our cut, which exhibits very clearly this general form and character. Professor Forbes says:—"The common form of glacier is a river of ice fill-



HEAD OF THE SHEPHERD'S DOG.

in animals are always confined to modifications of form, size, colour, &c.; they never amount to a creation of new organs, as must be the case if we admit the possibility of the unwebbed foot of a wolf becoming, in time, the webbed foot of a water-dog. Fowls have been bred into thousands of varieties; but they have always continued fowls. No! we cannot believe that by a change of temperature, or food, an African jackal could ever be improved into a Spanish pointer—



HEAD OF THE WOLF DOG.

place? "*Lang syne*" is not an adequate answer. The shepherd's dog is mentioned in the book of Job, the oldest book in the world; and the bones of species are found in recent strata. When then, and *how*, we ask, did the change take place? The real truth is, that the varieties of the dog are *created species*; that different kinds of the same genus were originally made by God to suit different climates and circumstances, and to serve the various wants of man. Look at our



HEAD OF THE ICELAND DOG.

ing a valley, and pouring down its masses into other valleys yet lower. It is not a frozen ocean, but a frozen torrent. Its origin or fountain is in the ramification of the higher valleys and gorges, which descend amongst the mountains, perpetually snow-clad. But what gives to a glacier its most peculiar and characteristic feature is, that it does not belong exclusively or necessarily to the snowy region already mentioned. The snow disappears from its surface in summer, as



HEAD OF THE GREYHOUND.



HEAD OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.



HEAD OF THE DALMATIAN DOG.



regularly as from that of the rocks which sustain its mass. It is the prolongation or outlet of the winter world above; its solid mass is protruded into the midst of warm and pine-clad slopes and greenwards, and sometimes reaches even to the borders of cultivation. The very huts of the peasantry are sometimes invaded by this moving ice, and many persons now living have seen the full ears of corn touching the glacier, or gathered ripe cherries from the tree, with one foot standing on the ice. Thus much then, is plain, that the existence of the glacier in comparatively warm and sheltered situations, exposed to every influence which can insure and accelerate its liquification, can only be accounted for by supposing that the ice is pressed onwards by some secret spring, that its daily waste is renewed by its daily descent, and that the termination of the glacier, which presents a seeming barrier or crystal wall immovable, and having usually the same appearance and position, is, in fact, perpetually changing—a stationary form, of which the substance wastes—a thing permanent in the act of dissolution. The result of the heat of the valley in thawing the ice, is a stream of ice-cold turbid water, which issues from beneath its extremity, and which, by gradually undermining, works out a lofty cavern, from beneath which it rolls. This water is derived from various sources; in the first place, from the natural springs which, it may be conceived, rise from the earth beneath the ice, just as they would do in any other valley. This source remains, in a great measure, even in winter, when the glacier stream, though diminished, does not vanish. Secondly, from the heat of the earth in contact with the ice, which probably melts annually a very small thickness of its mass. This, too, will not depend upon the season. Thirdly, the fall of rain upon the whole area which the glacier valley drains—which acts, in the first place, by melting the superficial ice and snow; and the rain water, being thus reduced to the freezing point, washes through the cracks and fissures of the ice by innumerable strata, which unite beneath its mass, and swell the general stream. Fourthly, the waste of the glacier itself, due to the action of both sun and rain—a most important item, and which constitutes the main volume of most glacier streams, except in the depth of winter. It is on this account that the Rhine and other great rivers, derived from Alpine sources, have their greatest floods in July, and not in spring or autumn, as would be the case if they were alimented by rain water only. On the same account, the mountain torrents may be seen to swell visibly, and roar more loudly, as the hotter part of the day advances, to diminish towards evening, and in the morning to be smallest."

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

**UNEXAMPLED NOVELTY and Overflows to MAZEPPA** and the MIRACLES of CARTER, at ANTELEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Re-engagement of Mr. Carter, the American Lion King for a few nights more.—Mr. Batty respectfully acquaints the Nobility and Public, from the immense sensation created by the lady entering the den of wild animals, Mr. Batty has prevailed upon her to enter the cage with Mr. Carter for six nights only. MONDAY, Oct. 5. and During the Week, at a Quarter to Seven—Lord Byron's MAZEPPA and the WILD HORSE, with all its original grand effects. Scenes of the Circle; concluding with the LION of the DESERT, or the French in Morocco. Abdallah, the Outcast Arab. Mr. Carter, who will introduce his Wonderful Feats in the Cage and on the Open Stage; Drive a Lion in Harness, and present to the public the greatest novelty ever witnessed in this country—introduce a Lady into the Cage among the Lion, Tiger, &c., to prove the tractability of his wild family, their subjugation, and obedience.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot.—Box-office open from Eleven till Five.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—The PROTEOSCOPE, an original OPTICAL INSTRUMENT, unlimited in its appliances to Nature and Art, a highly valuable addition to LONGFOTOM'S OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, the PHYSIOSCOPE, and the OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE. THE PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATION of the PASSIONS, from COLLINS'S ODE, with Vocal and Instrumental Music, is the first subject exhibited by the PROTEOSCOPE, at a Quarter to Five o'clock in the afternoon, and at a Quarter to Ten in the evening. Dr. RYAN'S present daily Lecture is on POISONS and their ANTIDOTES, delivered at Half-past Three, and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at a Quarter to Nine. Professor BACHOFFNER lectures on the alternate Evenings. The Lectures abound in interesting Experiments. THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, DIVING BELL and DIVER, &c. The Music is composed and conducted by T. WALLIS, Mus. Doc.—Admission, 1s. Schools Half-price.

**GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY.**—Mr. J. TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a COURSE of LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with a view to Facilitate the Study of GEOLOGY, and of the Application of Mineral Substances in the ARTS. The Lectures will be illustrated by an extensive Collection of Specimens, and will begin on WEDNESDAY MORNING the 9th of OCTOBER, at Nine o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding WEDNESDAY.—King's College, October 3rd, 1844. R. W. Jeff, D.D., Principal.

**METROPOLITAN LOAN COMPANY—ESTABLISHED 1839.** Offices, No. 1, Craven-street, Strand, London. Open from Eleven till Three o'clock daily. Loans are advanced by the security of two responsible housekeepers, in sums of £10 10s., £15, £20, £25, £30, £35, £40, £45, and £50, for periods of twenty-five weeks, at 2½ per cent., or of fifty weeks, at 5 per cent., at the option of the borrowers, to be repaid by weekly instalments. If the securities are approved by the directors at their weekly meeting, the loans are immediately advanced. Amounts exceeding £50 are advanced by special agreement with the directors. Forms of application, containing the rules and regulations, may be had at any hour of the day, price 2d.

**FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.**—Price 4s. 6d. Patronised by her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and his Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Mr. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM, for Stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedaneum themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed.—Prepared only by Mr. THOMAS Surgeon-Dentist, 61, Berners-street, Oxford-street. Price 4s. 6d., and can be sent by post. Mr. THOMAS continues to supply the Loss of Teeth on his new system of Self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever. At home from Eleven till Four.

**FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, for Cash only, at RALPH and Co.'s, 54, Cheapside.**—Ivory handled Table-knives, quality warranted, 11s. 6d. per dozen; a bold Bronzes Fender, with steel bar, 15s.; a set of six imperial Dish-covers, top raised, in one piece, 17s.; new silver pattern ditto, in one entire piece, 45s. per set; pure British Plate Spoons or Forks—Tables, 16s.; Dessert, 11s.; Tea, 6s. per dozen; strong lacquered Cornice Poles, all brass, 12 inches, 2 inches, and 2½ inches diameter, at 1s. 6d., 1s. 3d., and 2s. per foot; Bed-room Stoves, 4d. per inch; Regd. Register Stoves, with double backs, &c., 3 feet 6 inches, 3 feet 9 inches, 3 feet 11 inches, 4 feet, 4 feet 6 inches, 4 feet 9 inches, 4 feet 11 inches, 5 feet, 5 feet 6 inches, 5 feet 9 inches, 5 feet 11 inches, 6 feet, 6 feet 6 inches, 6 feet 9 inches, 6 feet 11 inches, 7 feet, 7 feet 6 inches, 7 feet 9 inches, 7 feet 11 inches, 8 feet, 8 feet 6 inches, 8 feet 9 inches, 8 feet 11 inches, 9 feet, 9 feet 6 inches, 9 feet 9 inches, 9 feet 11 inches, 10 feet, 10 feet 6 inches, 10 feet 9 inches, 10 feet 11 inches, 11 feet, 11 feet 6 inches, 11 feet 9 inches, 11 feet 11 inches, 12 feet, 12 feet 6 inches, 12 feet 9 inches, 12 feet 11 inches, 13 feet, 13 feet 6 inches, 13 feet 9 inches, 13 feet 11 inches, 14 feet, 14 feet 6 inches, 14 feet 9 inches, 14 feet 11 inches, 15 feet, 15 feet 6 inches, 15 feet 9 inches, 15 feet 11 inches, 16 feet, 16 feet 6 inches, 16 feet 9 inches, 16 feet 11 inches, 17 feet, 17 feet 6 inches, 17 feet 9 inches, 17 feet 11 inches, 18 feet, 18 feet 6 inches, 18 feet 9 inches, 18 feet 11 inches, 19 feet, 19 feet 6 inches, 19 feet 9 inches, 19 feet 11 inches, 20 feet, 20 feet 6 inches, 20 feet 9 inches, 20 feet 11 inches, 21 feet, 21 feet 6 inches, 21 feet 9 inches, 21 feet 11 inches, 22 feet, 22 feet 6 inches, 22 feet 9 inches, 22 feet 11 inches, 23 feet, 23 feet 6 inches, 23 feet 9 inches, 23 feet 11 inches, 24 feet, 24 feet 6 inches, 24 feet 9 inches, 24 feet 11 inches, 25 feet, 25 feet 6 inches, 25 feet 9 inches, 25 feet 11 inches, 26 feet, 26 feet 6 inches, 26 feet 9 inches, 26 feet 11 inches, 27 feet, 27 feet 6 inches, 27 feet 9 inches, 27 feet 11 inches, 28 feet, 28 feet 6 inches, 28 feet 9 inches, 28 feet 11 inches, 29 feet, 29 feet 6 inches, 29 feet 9 inches, 29 feet 11 inches, 30 feet, 30 feet 6 inches, 30 feet 9 inches, 30 feet 11 inches, 31 feet, 31 feet 6 inches, 31 feet 9 inches, 31 feet 11 inches, 32 feet, 32 feet 6 inches, 32 feet 9 inches, 32 feet 11 inches, 33 feet, 33 feet 6 inches, 33 feet 9 inches, 33 feet 11 inches, 34 feet, 34 feet 6 inches, 34 feet 9 inches, 34 feet 11 inches, 35 feet, 35 feet 6 inches, 35 feet 9 inches, 35 feet 11 inches, 36 feet, 36 feet 6 inches, 36 feet 9 inches, 36 feet 11 inches, 37 feet, 37 feet 6 inches, 37 feet 9 inches, 37 feet 11 inches, 38 feet, 38 feet 6 inches, 38 feet 9 inches, 38 feet 11 inches, 39 feet, 39 feet 6 inches, 39 feet 9 inches, 39 feet 11 inches, 40 feet, 40 feet 6 inches, 40 feet 9 inches, 40 feet 11 inches, 41 feet, 41 feet 6 inches, 41 feet 9 inches, 41 feet 11 inches, 42 feet, 42 feet 6 inches, 42 feet 9 inches, 42 feet 11 inches, 43 feet, 43 feet 6 inches, 43 feet 9 inches, 43 feet 11 inches, 44 feet, 44 feet 6 inches, 44 feet 9 inches, 44 feet 11 inches, 45 feet, 45 feet 6 inches, 45 feet 9 inches, 45 feet 11 inches, 46 feet, 46 feet 6 inches, 46 feet 9 inches, 46 feet 11 inches, 47 feet, 47 feet 6 inches, 47 feet 9 inches, 47 feet 11 inches, 48 feet, 48 feet 6 inches, 48 feet 9 inches, 48 feet 11 inches, 49 feet, 49 feet 6 inches, 49 feet 9 inches, 49 feet 11 inches, 50 feet, 50 feet 6 inches, 50 feet 9 inches, 50 feet 11 inches, 51 feet, 51 feet 6 inches, 51 feet 9 inches, 51 feet 11 inches, 52 feet, 52 feet 6 inches, 52 feet 9 inches, 52 feet 11 inches, 53 feet, 53 feet 6 inches, 53 feet 9 inches, 53 feet 11 inches, 54 feet, 54 feet 6 inches, 54 feet 9 inches, 54 feet 11 inches, 55 feet, 55 feet 6 inches, 55 feet 9 inches, 55 feet 11 inches, 56 feet, 56 feet 6 inches, 56 feet 9 inches, 56 feet 11 inches, 57 feet, 57 feet 6 inches, 57 feet 9 inches, 57 feet 11 inches, 58 feet, 58 feet 6 inches, 58 feet 9 inches, 58 feet 11 inches, 59 feet, 59 feet 6 inches, 59 feet 9 inches, 59 feet 11 inches, 60 feet, 60 feet 6 inches, 60 feet 9 inches, 60 feet 11 inches, 61 feet, 61 feet 6 inches, 61 feet 9 inches, 61 feet 11 inches, 62 feet, 62 feet 6 inches, 62 feet 9 inches, 62 feet 11 inches, 63 feet, 63 feet 6 inches, 63 feet 9 inches, 63 feet 11 inches, 64 feet, 64 feet 6 inches, 64 feet 9 inches, 64 feet 11 inches, 65 feet, 65 feet 6 inches, 65 feet 9 inches, 65 feet 11 inches, 66 feet, 66 feet 6 inches, 66 feet 9 inches, 66 feet 11 inches, 67 feet, 67 feet 6 inches, 67 feet 9 inches, 67 feet 11 inches, 68 feet, 68 feet 6 inches, 68 feet 9 inches, 68 feet 11 inches, 69 feet, 69 feet 6 inches, 69 feet 9 inches, 69 feet 11 inches, 70 feet, 70 feet 6 inches, 70 feet 9 inches, 70 feet 11 inches, 71 feet, 71 feet 6 inches, 71 feet 9 inches, 71 feet 11 inches, 72 feet, 72 feet 6 inches, 72 feet 9 inches, 72 feet 11 inches, 73 feet, 73 feet 6 inches, 73 feet 9 inches, 73 feet 11 inches, 74 feet, 74 feet 6 inches, 74 feet 9 inches, 74 feet 11 inches, 75 feet, 75 feet 6 inches, 75 feet 9 inches, 75 feet 11 inches, 76 feet, 76 feet 6 inches, 76 feet 9 inches, 76 feet 11 inches, 77 feet, 77 feet 6 inches, 77 feet 9 inches, 77 feet 11 inches, 78 feet, 78 feet 6 inches, 78 feet 9 inches, 78 feet 11 inches, 79 feet, 79 feet 6 inches, 79 feet 9 inches, 79 feet 11 inches, 80 feet, 80 feet 6 inches, 80 feet 9 inches, 80 feet 11 inches, 81 feet, 81 feet 6 inches, 81 feet 9 inches, 81 feet 11 inches, 82 feet, 82 feet 6 inches, 82 feet 9 inches, 82 feet 11 inches, 83 feet, 83 feet 6 inches, 83 feet 9 inches, 83 feet 11 inches, 84 feet, 84 feet 6 inches, 84 feet 9 inches, 84 feet 11 inches, 85 feet, 85 feet 6 inches, 85 feet 9 inches, 85 feet 11 inches, 86 feet, 86 feet 6 inches, 86 feet 9 inches, 86 feet 11 inches, 87 feet, 87 feet 6 inches, 87 feet 9 inches, 87 feet 11 inches, 88 feet, 88 feet 6 inches, 88 feet 9 inches, 88 feet 11 inches, 89 feet, 89 feet 6 inches, 89 feet 9 inches, 89 feet 11 inches, 90 feet, 90 feet 6 inches, 90 feet 9 inches, 90 feet 11 inches, 91 feet, 91 feet 6 inches, 91 feet 9 inches, 91 feet 11 inches, 92 feet, 92 feet 6 inches, 92 feet 9 inches, 92 feet 11 inches, 93 feet, 93 feet 6 inches, 93 feet 9 inches, 93 feet 11 inches, 94 feet, 94 feet 6 inches, 94 feet 9 inches, 94 feet 11 inches, 95 feet, 95 feet 6 inches, 95 feet 9 inches, 95 feet 11 inches, 96 feet, 96 feet 6 inches, 96 feet 9 inches, 96 feet 11 inches, 97 feet, 97 feet 6 inches, 97 feet 9 inches, 97 feet 11 inches, 98 feet, 98 feet 6 inches, 98 feet 9 inches, 98 feet 11 inches, 99 feet, 99 feet 6 inches, 99 feet 9 inches, 99 feet 11 inches, 100 feet, 100 feet 6 inches, 100 feet 9 inches, 100 feet 11 inches, 101 feet, 101 feet 6 inches, 101 feet 9 inches, 101 feet 11 inches, 102 feet, 102 feet 6 inches, 102 feet 9 inches, 102 feet 11 inches, 103 feet, 103 feet 6 inches, 103 feet 9 inches, 103 feet 11 inches, 104 feet, 104 feet 6 inches, 104 feet 9 inches, 104 feet 11 inches, 105 feet, 105 feet 6 inches, 105 feet 9 inches, 105 feet 11 inches, 106 feet, 106 feet 6 inches, 106 feet 9 inches, 106 feet 11 inches, 107 feet, 107 feet 6 inches, 107 feet 9 inches, 107 feet 11 inches, 108 feet, 108 feet 6 inches, 108 feet 9 inches, 108 feet 11 inches, 109 feet, 109 feet 6 inches, 109 feet 9 inches, 109 feet 11 inches, 110 feet, 110 feet 6 inches, 110 feet 9 inches, 110 feet 11 inches, 111 feet, 111 feet 6 inches, 111 feet 9 inches, 111 feet 11 inches, 112 feet, 112 feet 6 inches, 112 feet 9 inches, 112 feet 11 inches, 113 feet, 113 feet 6 inches, 113 feet 9 inches, 113 feet 11 inches, 114 feet, 114 feet 6 inches, 114 feet 9 inches, 114 feet 11 inches, 115 feet, 115 feet 6 inches, 115 feet 9 inches, 115 feet 11 inches, 116 feet, 116 feet 6 inches, 116 feet 9 inches, 116 feet 11 inches, 117 feet, 117 feet 6 inches, 117 feet 9 inches, 117 feet 11 inches, 118 feet, 118 feet 6 inches, 118 feet 9 inches, 118 feet 11 inches, 119 feet, 119 feet 6 inches, 119 feet 9 inches, 119 feet 11 inches, 120 feet, 120 feet 6 inches, 120 feet 9 inches, 120 feet 11 inches, 121 feet, 121 feet 6 inches, 121 feet 9 inches, 121 feet 11 inches, 122 feet, 122 feet 6 inches, 122 feet 9 inches, 122 feet 11 inches, 123 feet, 123 feet 6 inches, 123 feet 9 inches, 123 feet 11 inches, 124 feet, 124 feet 6 inches, 124 feet 9 inches, 124 feet 11 inches, 125 feet, 125 feet 6 inches, 125 feet 9 inches, 125 feet 11 inches, 126 feet, 126 feet 6 inches, 126 feet 9 inches, 126 feet 11 inches, 127 feet, 127 feet 6 inches, 127 feet 9 inches, 127 feet 11 inches, 128 feet, 128 feet 6 inches, 128 feet 9 inches, 128 feet 11 inches, 129 feet, 129 feet 6 inches, 129 feet 9 inches, 129 feet 11 inches, 130 feet, 130 feet 6 inches, 130 feet 9 inches, 130 feet 11 inches, 131 feet, 131 feet 6 inches, 131 feet 9 inches, 131 feet 11 inches, 132 feet, 132 feet 6 inches, 132 feet 9 inches, 132 feet 11 inches, 133 feet, 133 feet 6 inches, 133 feet 9 inches, 133 feet 11 inches, 134 feet, 134 feet 6 inches, 134 feet 9 inches, 134 feet 11 inches, 135 feet, 135 feet 6 inches, 135 feet 9 inches, 135 feet 11 inches, 136 feet, 136 feet 6 inches, 136 feet 9 inches, 136 feet 11 inches, 137 feet, 137 feet 6 inches, 137 feet 9 inches, 137 feet 11 inches, 138 feet, 138 feet 6 inches, 138 feet 9 inches, 138 feet 11 inches, 139 feet, 139 feet 6 inches, 139 feet 9 inches, 139 feet 11 inches, 140 feet, 140 feet 6 inches, 140 feet 9 inches, 140 feet 11 inches, 141 feet, 141 feet 6 inches, 141 feet 9 inches, 141 feet 11 inches, 142 feet, 142 feet 6 inches, 142 feet 9 inches, 142 feet 11 inches, 143 feet, 143 feet 6 inches, 143 feet 9 inches, 143 feet 11 inches, 144 feet, 144 feet 6 inches, 144 feet 9 inches, 144 feet 11 inches, 145 feet, 145 feet 6 inches, 145 feet 9 inches, 145 feet 11 inches, 146 feet, 146 feet 6 inches, 146 feet 9 inches, 146 feet 11 inches, 147 feet, 147 feet 6 inches, 147 feet 9 inches, 147 feet 11 inches, 148 feet, 148 feet 6 inches, 148 feet 9 inches, 148 feet 11 inches, 149 feet, 149 feet 6 inches, 149 feet 9 inches, 149 feet 11 inches, 150 feet, 150 feet 6 inches, 150 feet 9 inches, 150 feet 11 inches, 151 feet, 151 feet 6 inches, 151 feet 9 inches, 151 feet 11 inches, 152 feet, 152 feet 6 inches, 152 feet 9 inches, 152 feet 11 inches, 153 feet, 153 feet 6 inches, 153 feet 9 inches, 153 feet 11 inches, 154 feet, 154 feet 6 inches, 154 feet 9 inches, 154 feet 11 inches, 155 feet, 155 feet 6 inches, 155 feet 9 inches, 155 feet 11 inches, 156 feet, 156 feet 6 inches, 156 feet 9 inches, 156 feet 11 inches, 157 feet, 157 feet 6 inches, 157 feet 9 inches, 157 feet 11 inches, 158 feet, 158 feet 6 inches, 158 feet 9 inches, 158 feet 11 inches, 159 feet, 159 feet 6 inches, 159 feet 9 inches, 159 feet 11 inches, 160 feet, 160 feet 6 inches, 160 feet 9 inches, 160 feet 11 inches, 161 feet, 161 feet 6 inches, 161 feet 9 inches, 161 feet 11 inches, 162 feet, 162 feet 6 inches, 162 feet 9 inches, 162 feet 11 inches, 163 feet, 163 feet 6 inches, 163 feet 9 inches, 163 feet 11 inches, 164 feet, 164 feet 6 inches, 164 feet 9 inches, 164 feet 11 inches, 165 feet, 165 feet 6 inches, 165 feet 9 inches, 165 feet 11 inches, 166 feet, 166 feet 6 inches, 166 feet 9 inches, 166 feet 11 inches, 167 feet, 167 feet 6 inches, 167 feet 9 inches, 167 feet 11 inches, 168 feet, 168 feet 6 inches, 168 feet 9 inches, 168 feet 11 inches, 169 feet, 169 feet 6 inches, 169 feet 9 inches, 169 feet 11 inches, 170 feet, 170 feet 6 inches, 170 feet 9 inches, 170 feet 11 inches, 171 feet, 171 feet 6 inches, 171 feet 9 inches, 171 feet 11 inches, 172 feet, 172 feet 6 inches, 172 feet 9 inches, 172 feet 11 inches, 173 feet, 173 feet 6 inches, 173 feet 9 inches, 173 feet 11 inches, 174 feet, 174 feet 6 inches, 174 feet 9 inches, 174 feet 11 inches, 175 feet, 175 feet 6 inches, 175 feet 9 inches, 175 feet 11 inches, 176 feet, 176 feet 6 inches, 176 feet 9 inches, 176 feet 11 inches, 177 feet, 177 feet 6 inches, 177 feet 9 inches, 177 feet 11 inches, 178 feet, 178 feet 6 inches, 178 feet 9 inches, 178 feet 11 inches, 179 feet, 179 feet 6 inches, 179 feet 9 inches, 179 feet 11 inches, 180 feet, 180 feet 6 inches, 180 feet 9 inches, 180 feet 11 inches, 181 feet, 181 feet 6 inches, 181 feet 9 inches, 181 feet 11 inches, 182 feet, 182 feet 6 inches, 182 feet 9 inches, 182 feet 11 inches, 183 feet, 183 feet 6 inches, 183 feet 9 inches, 183 feet 11 inches, 184 feet, 184 feet 6 inches, 184 feet 9 inches, 184 feet 11 inches, 185 feet, 185 feet 6 inches, 185 feet 9 inches, 185 feet 11 inches, 186 feet, 186 feet 6 inches, 186 feet 9 inches, 186 feet 11 inches, 187 feet, 187 feet 6 inches, 187 feet 9 inches, 187 feet 11 inches, 188 feet, 188 feet 6 inches, 188 feet 9 inches, 188 feet 11 inches, 189 feet, 189 feet 6 inches, 189 feet 9 inches, 189 feet 11 inches, 190 feet, 190 feet 6 inches, 190 feet 9 inches, 190 feet 11 inches, 191 feet, 191 feet 6 inches, 191 feet 9 inches, 191 feet 11 inches, 192 feet, 192 feet 6 inches, 192 feet 9 inches, 192 feet 11 inches, 193 feet, 193 feet 6 inches, 193 feet 9 inches, 193 feet 11 inches, 194 feet, 194 feet 6 inches, 194 feet 9 inches, 194 feet 11 inches, 195 feet, 195 feet 6 inches, 195 feet 9 inches, 195 feet 11 inches, 196 feet, 196 feet 6 inches, 196 feet 9 inches, 196 feet 11 inches, 197 feet, 197 feet 6 inches, 197 feet 9 inches, 197 feet 11 inches, 198 feet, 198 feet 6 inches, 198 feet 9 inches, 198 feet 11 inches, 199 feet, 199 feet 6 inches, 199 feet 9 inches, 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214 feet 9 inches, 214 feet 11 inches, 215 feet, 215 feet 6 inches, 215 feet 9 inches, 215 feet 11 inches, 216 feet, 216 feet 6 inches, 216 feet 9 inches, 216 feet 11 inches, 217 feet, 217 feet 6 inches, 217 feet 9 inches, 217 feet 11 inches, 218 feet, 218 feet 6 inches, 218 feet 9 inches, 218 feet 11 inches, 219 feet, 219 feet 6 inches, 219 feet 9 inches, 219 feet 11 inches, 220 feet, 220 feet 6 inches, 220 feet 9 inches, 220 feet 11 inches, 221 feet, 221 feet 6 inches, 221 feet 9 inches, 221 feet 11 inches, 222 feet, 222 feet 6 inches, 222 feet 9 inches, 222 feet 11 inches, 223 feet, 223 feet 6 inches, 223 feet 9 inches, 223 feet 11 inches, 224 feet, 224 feet 6 inches, 224 feet 9 inches, 224 feet 11 inches, 225 feet, 225 feet 6 inches, 225 feet 9 inches, 225 feet 11 inches, 226 feet, 226 feet 6 inches, 226 feet 9 inches, 226 feet 11 inches, 227 feet, 227 feet 6 inches, 227 feet 9 inches, 227 feet 11 inches, 228 feet, 228 feet 6 inches, 228 feet 9 inches, 228 feet 11 inches, 229 feet, 229 feet 6 inches, 229 feet 9 inches, 229 feet 11 inches, 230 feet, 230 feet 6 inches, 230 feet 9 inches, 230 feet 11 inches, 231 feet, 231 feet 6 inches, 231 feet 9 inches, 231 feet 11 inches, 232 feet, 232 feet 6 inches, 232 feet 9 inches, 232 feet 11 inches, 233 feet, 233 feet 6 inches, 233 feet 9 inches, 233 feet 11 inches, 234 feet, 234 feet 6 inches, 234 feet 9 inches, 234 feet 11 inches, 235 feet, 235 feet 6 inches, 235 feet 9 inches, 235 feet 11 inches, 236 feet, 236 feet 6 inches, 236 feet 9 inches, 236 feet 11 inches, 237 feet, 237 feet 6 inches, 237 feet 9 inches, 237 feet 11 inches, 238 feet, 238 feet 6 inches, 238 feet 9 inches, 238 feet 11 inches, 239 feet, 239 feet 6 inches, 239 feet 9 inches, 239 feet 11 inches, 240 feet, 240 feet 6 inches, 240 feet 9 inches, 240 feet 11 inches, 241 feet, 241 feet 6 inches, 241 feet 9 inches, 241 feet 11 inches, 242 feet, 242 feet 6 inches, 242 feet 9 inches, 242 feet 11 inches, 243 feet, 243 feet 6 inches, 243 feet 9 inches, 243 feet 11 inches, 244 feet, 244 feet 6 inches, 244 feet 9 inches, 244 feet 11 inches, 245 feet, 245 feet 6 inches, 245 feet 9 inches, 245 feet 11 inches, 246 feet, 246 feet 6 inches, 246 feet 9 inches, 246 feet 11 inches, 247 feet, 247 feet 6 inches, 247 feet 9 inches, 247 feet 11 inches, 248 feet, 248 feet 6 inches, 248 feet 9 inches, 248 feet 11 inches, 249 feet, 249 feet 6 inches, 249 feet 9 inches, 249 feet 11 inches, 250 feet, 250 feet 6 inches, 250 feet 9 inches, 250 feet 11 inches, 251 feet, 251 feet 6 inches, 251 feet 9 inches, 251 feet 11 inches, 252 feet, 252 feet 6 inches, 252 feet 9 inches, 252 feet 11 inches, 253 feet, 253 feet 6 inches, 253 feet 9 inches, 253 feet 11 inches, 254 feet, 254 feet 6 inches, 254 feet 9 inches, 254 feet 11 inches, 255 feet, 255 feet 6 inches, 255 feet 9 inches, 255 feet 11 inches, 256 feet, 256 feet 6 inches, 256 feet 9 inches, 256 feet 11 inches, 257 feet, 257 feet 6 inches, 257 feet 9 inches, 257 feet 11 inches, 258 feet, 258 feet 6 inches, 258 feet 9 inches, 258 feet 11 inches, 259 feet, 259 feet 6 inches, 259 feet 9 inches, 259 feet 11 inches, 260 feet, 260 feet 6 inches, 260 feet 9 inches, 260 feet 11 inches, 261 feet, 261 feet 6 inches, 261 feet 9 inches, 261 feet 11 inches, 262 feet, 262 feet 6 inches, 262 feet 9 inches, 262 feet 11 inches, 263 feet, 263 feet 6 inches, 263 feet 9 inches, 263 feet 11 inches, 264 feet, 264 feet 6 inches, 264 feet 9 inches, 264 feet 11 inches, 265 feet, 265 feet 6 inches, 265 feet 9 inches, 265 feet 11 inches, 266 feet, 266 feet 6 inches, 266 feet 9 inches, 266 feet 11 inches, 267 feet, 267 feet 6 inches, 267 feet 9 inches, 267 feet 11 inches, 268 feet, 268 feet 6 inches, 268 feet 9 inches, 268 feet 11 inches, 269 feet, 269 feet 6 inches, 269 feet 9 inches, 269 feet 11 inches, 270 feet, 270 feet 6 inches, 270 feet 9 inches, 270 feet 11 inches, 271 feet, 271 feet 6 inches, 271 feet 9 inches, 271 feet 11 inches, 272 feet, 272 feet 6 inches, 272 feet 9 inches, 272 feet 11 inches, 273 feet, 273 feet 6 inches, 273 feet 9 inches, 273 feet 11 inches, 274 feet, 274 feet 6 inches, 274 feet 9 inches, 274 feet 11 inches, 275 feet, 275 feet 6 inches, 275 feet 9 inches, 275 feet 11 inches, 276 feet, 276 feet 6 inches, 276 feet 9 inches, 276 feet 11 inches, 277 feet, 277 feet 6 inches, 277 feet 9 inches, 277 feet 11 inches, 278 feet, 278 feet 6 inches, 278 feet 9 inches, 278 feet 11 inches, 279 feet, 279 feet 6 inches, 279 feet 9 inches, 279 feet 11 inches, 280 feet, 280 feet 6 inches, 280 feet 9 inches, 280 feet 11 inches, 281 feet, 281 feet 6 inches, 281 feet 9 inches, 281 feet 11 inches, 282 feet, 282 feet 6 inches, 282 feet 9 inches, 282 feet 11 inches, 283 feet, 283 feet 6 inches, 283 feet 9 inches, 283 feet 11 inches, 284 feet, 284 feet 6 inches, 284 feet 9 inches, 284 feet 11 inches, 285 feet, 285 feet 6 inches, 285 feet 9 inches, 285 feet 11 inches, 286 feet, 286 feet 6 inches, 286 feet 9 inches, 286 feet 11 inches, 287 feet, 287 feet 6 inches, 287 feet 9 inches, 287 feet 11 inches, 288 feet, 288 feet 6 inches, 288 feet 9 inches, 288 feet 11 inches, 289 feet, 289 feet 6 inches, 289 feet 9 inches, 289 feet 11 inches, 290 feet, 290 feet 6 inches, 290 feet 9 inches, 290 feet 11 inches, 291 feet, 291 feet 6 inches, 291 feet 9 inches, 291 feet 11 inches, 292 feet, 292 feet 6 inches, 292 feet 9 inches, 292 feet 11 inches, 293 feet, 293 feet 6 inches, 293 feet 9 inches, 293 feet 11 inches, 294 feet, 294 feet 6 inches, 294 feet 9 inches, 294 feet 11 inches, 295 feet, 295 feet 6 inches, 295 feet 9 inches, 295 feet 11 inches, 296 feet, 296 feet 6 inches, 296 feet 9 inches, 296 feet 11 inches, 297 feet, 297 feet 6 inches, 297 feet 9 inches, 297 feet 11 inches, 298 feet, 298 feet 6 inches, 298 feet 9 inches, 298 feet 11 inches, 299 feet, 299 feet 6 inches, 299 feet 9 inches, 299 feet 11 inches, 300 feet, 300 feet 6 inches, 300 feet 9 inches, 300 feet 11 inches, 301 feet, 301 feet 6 inches, 301 feet 9 inches, 301 feet 11 inches, 302 feet, 302 feet 6 inches, 302 feet 9 inches, 302 feet 11 inches, 303 feet, 303 feet 6 inches, 303 feet 9 inches, 303 feet 11 inches, 304 feet, 304 feet 6 inches, 304 feet 9 inches, 304 feet 11 inches, 305 feet, 305 feet 6 inches, 305 feet 9 inches, 305 feet 11 inches, 306 feet, 306 feet 6 inches, 306 feet 9 inches, 306 feet 11 inches, 307 feet, 307 feet 6 inches, 307 feet 9 inches, 307 feet 11 inches, 308 feet, 308 feet 6 inches, 308 feet 9 inches, 308 feet 11 inches, 309 feet, 309 feet 6 inches, 309 feet 9 inches, 309 feet 11 inches, 310 feet, 310 feet 6 inches, 310 feet 9 inches, 310 feet 11 inches, 311 feet, 31



**EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS.**—A great Public Meeting will be held at EXETER HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 5th Instant. The Right Honorable Lord Mayor will take the Chair, at Eight o'clock precisely. Tickets for Ladies reserved seats to be had of Messrs. Nisbet and Co., Berners'-street, and of Messrs. Atty and Jones, Paternoster-row.

**POLKA MANTELETS.**—BAILEY and CO. beg to announce to the visitors of St. Paul's, that their Show Rooms are open to the public, with every novelty in "Watin and Watered Mantelets; French Cloth Mantles; Peignoirs; Pelisses; and all sizes in Young Ladies' Cardinals."—**OSWALD—BAILEY and CO.**, Albion House, 77, St. Paul's Church-yard, London.

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**SPORTSMEN** should see **DOUDNEY and SON'S** celebrated Shooting Jackets, 10s. 6d. and 21s.; 49 Lombard-street. Superior Dress Coats, 38s. and 47s. 6d.; Frock Coats, silk facings, 42s. and 50s.; Codringtons, every make and shape, 12s. 6d. and 21s.; Doekins and all the New Pattern Trousers, 10s. 6d. and 21s.; Army Cloth Blue Sash Coats, 9s. yards round, 50s.; Suit of Livery, 63s.; Boys' Coats, 7s. 6d. and 15s.—**DOUDNEY and SON**, 49, Lombard-street.—Established 1784.

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**DR. G. A. MANTELL** has removed from Clapham Common to No. 19, Chester-square, Piccadilly, and may be consulted at Home, every Morning, from Half-past Nine till Twelve.

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## FEARFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION. AND LOSS OF NINETY-FIVE LIVES.

We have the painful task of furnishing the particulars of an awful explosion which took place at Haswell Colliery, near Sunderland, last Saturday afternoon, about three o'clock. The accident is attributed to various causes; but as we give a full account of the evidence taken at the Coroner's inquest, where the facts were elicited in an authentic shape, we abstain from noticing the various reports contained in the versions which have reached us. Of the chief melancholy fact, the loss of nearly a hundred lives, there is, unhappily, no doubt.

Haswell Colliery is situated in the very centre of the great Durham coal-field, about seven miles from the city of Durham, and nine from Sunderland. It is the property of Messrs. Clark, Taylor, Plimmer, and other wealthy coal-owners connected with the district. It is 150 fathoms deep, and the workings are in the well-known Hutton Seam. The character of the mine in respect of ventilation has always stood high. During the pitmen's strike a few of the off-hand men were employed as hewers, and a few new men introduced; but since the termination of the strike none but experienced workmen have been employed underground, the others being employed at bank. Not a soul has been left to tell the mournful tale of how the accident occurred, the whole of the men employed in the working having been swept into eternity without a moment's warning. Four men, who were at the bottom of the shaft, escaped, by the fire having burned itself out before it reached them.

**THE INQUEST ON THE BODIES.**  
The inquest was held on Monday, at Haswell, before T. C. Maynard, Esq. The first witness examined was

Cornelius Brown, under-bewer at Shotton Colliery: On Saturday last, with other men, I went down the pit at Haswell, having heard that an accident had happened, at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Scott, another person, went down with me; and we found, about 300 yards from the shaft, that an explosion had taken place, as a number of tubs were upset, and a horse and a mule driver were found dead. We proceeded a certain way, and, on reaching the "Meadows," we found a boy lying dead. We went up the Meadows branch for about 250 yards, when we found the air so bad from choke-damp that we were compelled to return. We came down to the end of that branch, and Scott returned into it again, and I went up the Brockley Whins way to within fifty yards of the station at the sidings, where the air was so bad that I could proceed no further. I was then satisfied there could be no person in the pit alive. Seeing that nothing could be done to save life, we immediately began to put in air-stoppers, and had to wait till a fresh current of air was got in. After getting the air in, we proceeded on to the Flatts station, in about three hours after, where we found fourteen dead bodies, which we laid aside. We took ninety-five dead bodies out altogether. The explosion took place in the ninth headway course of the Meadows way. I saw that a jud had been drawn there by the deputy-overman. A jud is part of a pillar of coal left to support the roof after the working, and is afterwards removed; and I think the removal of the jud had caused the explosion, as the effects of the fire were more visible there than in any other place. Three men had been working there, and were found dead. Did not find their Davy lamps. Saw nothing which indicated the cause of the explosion. The deputy, Williamson, had been in the act of taking the jud away, and was found within twenty yards of the place, dead. He had been at work at the jud when the explosion took place. The gas, in some cases, is found in considerable quantity, sometimes suddenly, on the removal of the coal. That part of the mine was worked by Davy lamps. There was not a candle used there. It was not considered a dangerous pit; but, indeed, one of the safest in the trade. Had known it from its commencement, and up to the 14th of August was in it for about three months, almost daily. Have not been in the pit since that time, till after the explosion. I am of opinion the ventilation had been good up to the time of the explosion. In my opinion this explosion would not have taken place if a Davy lamp had not been injured. At the jud some stone had fallen from the roof caused by its removal. The lamp might be injured by the fall of stone, and that was probably the way in which the accident occurred.

This witness was cross-examined by Mr. Roberts, commonly called the "Pitman's Attorney-General." He said it was not unusual for a Davy lamp to be injured by a fall of stone. In some cases the fall gives notice, and the lamp can be got out of the way. Never saw such an occurrence, but have heard of one or two, and in those instances there were explosions. Between forty and fifty dead bodies were found at no great distance from the jud, the rest were in different parts of the working. Had seen explosions several times during the last twenty years, but never one so great as this.

By the Coroner: The explosion extended over the north-west and east portions of the pit. He made two attempts to get into the pit, but the after damp was so strong that considerable delay ensued. Out of the ninety-five lives that were lost, fifteen of the bodies only were burnt. There was a communication between the "distance" and that part of the pit where the explosion took place. After the explosion the ventilation was interrupted by the air stoppings having been blown down. By air stoppings I mean barriers placed to throw the air into the workings for ventilation. Should think there had not been a large explosion of gas.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marshall, solicitor, who appeared on behalf of the owners of the colliery: Fifteen were killed by fire, and the remainder by after-damp. It was possible for the mine to be safe previous to the fall of the stone at the jud where the explosion took place. A quantity of gas sufficient to cause an explosion might escape in a short time.

James Scott is under-viewer at Haswell colliery. About three o'clock on Saturday afternoon I was in the colliery-office, when one of the off-putters came and said he believed the pit had fired. I went as quickly as possible down the pit, and along the North Rolly way, about thirty yards, leading into the "Little Pit." I tried the air with a candle, and found it good. I then got a safety lamp, and went along further, and I found the air good all the way to the mouth of the Stone Drift. At this point I found a great deficiency in the quantity of air, and the current was not in a right direction. On proceeding along the Stone Drift, the two main hole drifts at the end were blown down; also the air crossings beside it. The fresh air, which ought to have gone along the main line, was escaping at these two places. Along the main way, from the mouth of the Stone Drift, I came to a set of rollers with empty tubs on them. The horse at the end of the rollers was dead, and its driver, a boy. I proceeded on with the overman, John Miller, whom I met, about sixty yards, and came to a set of rollers in a siding laden with tubs. The horse at the out-by-end of the rollers was dead, and also the drivers. We went forward over fifty yards, and at the Meadows way-end we found another body dead. For want of air at that point we were obliged to return. We went back about 300 yards, where there was more air, and we considered the best thing we could do was to get in the stoppings, to carry the air forward. From what I saw, I was quite convinced that all the men in the pit when the explosion took place were dead. Left Miller there to forward these operations, and went myself to the Meadows way-end, and preserved up to the Meadows' flat, when I found two men and a horse dead. The air was again so bad I was obliged to return to the Meadows way-end. When I got there, Mr. Brown, the first witness, came up. We stood awhile, and then returned to the flat, and got about 100 yards further up then before, when we found it necessary to return to the Meadows way-end again. We then determined to get all the air stoppings in as soon as possible, to clear the whole pit of the after damp. Mr. Brown went with some men into the first stopping of the Brockley whins' flat, and I went on into the stone drift, where the other men were putting in stoppings. I then went to the Meadows' flat again, and got 50 yards further than I did previously, when I was forced again to return. Went to the men at the stoppings, and an hour after, with Mr. Brydon and others, went into the broken mothergate flat, and up four pillars, where 18 or 19 men were found. The remainder of my time was spent in getting out the dead bodies. The stoppings were put in, and the air-way improved, so that I could then in the second and third headway courses perceive the slightest indication of gas. In the mothergate flat the gas was bad.

Cross-examined by Mr. Roberts: Went down the pit at seven in the morning. The air was then good. Deputies examine the pit at different times, and when they observe danger they inform the inspector, but do not know in this case whether any information was given. About noon on Sunday a lamp was found about four yards from the edge of the fall of the stones at the jud. The lamp was entire, except that it wanted the plug at the bottom, where the oil was put in, which was out. The lamp was standing against a prop, and there was a little oil in it. The wick was loose in the pipe. If the explosion was caused by the plug being out, the gas would have had to ascend the tube containing the wick, but that, though possible, is not probable. The explosion must have taken place from a defective or injured lamp. The nearest candle would be 390 yards distant from the jud. I never in my experience knew of the current of air, in moving from one place to another, force the flame through the gauze. Have dams put in, but do not think, if they had been put in, they would have stopped the explosion. Was never asked by the men to put dams in. Did not consider it necessary to have the stoppings stronger than they were. It is not allowed to remove the oil from one lamp to another. The men are not allowed to do anything to the lamps, except in the presence of an officer, at the proper place.

Joseph Fairless, inspector of Haswell pit: As soon as I heard of the accident I went down the pit. It would be a little after seven o'clock on Saturday evening. I examined every part of the mine between that time and Sunday morning, particularly that part where the dead bodies were found. From the examination I made, I think the accident happened in the ninth headway, in the Meadows' flat. The deputy had been drawing a jud there. I know that, because his axe was close by where the stone had fallen, at the place the props were taken away. Some of the props were lying on the horned tram, which was standing about six or eight yards from where the stone had fallen. I found three bodies there. They appeared to be burnt; but I cannot say whether they died from the burns, or after-damp. There were no indications in any other part of

the mine of an explosion having taken place. Found nothing else there but the bodies. I am of opinion the stone had fallen before the explosion took place. My reason for thinking so is, that the props had been taken out, and the men were away from it a little. I have been inspector of that pit about two years and four months, and during that time it was considered a safe pit. If the men thought there was any danger it was their duty to report it to me; they had orders from the master to do so. Never had any notices during the time I have been there of there being danger. Never knew of an accumulation of gas in the waste. I had inspected the pit between two and three o'clock in the morning of Saturday, before the men went to work. I never saw her in better trim than she was in at that time. The current of fresh air was strong; there was no indication of gas. I considered it then to be perfectly safe. We consider it safe to work the whole coal with candle, but the broken is worked with Davy lamps, as a precaution against danger from gas coming off by accident.

John Miller: I am overman at Haswell Little Pit. Since the explosion I have minutely examined every part of the pit, and I believe it arose at the ninth headway's course, near the jud. The jud had been drawn, and a "blower" might have come off, or if anything happened to any of the lamps, the same results would arise. The bent Davy lamp produced was found by Thomas Wardell. It is in the same state now as when found.

By Mr. Roberts: Fifteen men in that district had safety lamps at the time of the explosion. I cannot tell whether they have all been found or not. I found six. There were four men at the bottom of the shaft who escaped—Raine, Hindmarch, Harrison, and Thompson.

The coroner intimated that there must be an adjournment, for further evidence, and the proceedings were therefore suspended till Tuesday.

## LIST OF THE SUFFERERS.

Thomas Briggs, left a wife; John Briggs, son of the above, and son; John Whitfield and son; William and George Elsdon, brothers, young men; Henry Mather, young man; Joseph Gibson and three sons; William Fawcett, left a widow; William Joblin, left a widow; Ralph Surtees, young man; John and William Surtees, brothers, cousins to the above, both young men; Robert Williamson, young man; John Williamson, deputy, brother to the above, left a wife and six children—pregnant with the seventh; Wanless Thompson, left a wife and large family; John Noble, left a wife and four children; George Hall and son, left wife; — Hall, a boy; William Routledge, young man—this young man's father was burnt to death upon the same colliery a short time since; Daniel Leman, cousin to the above, left a wife and one child; Henry Weightman, left a wife and one child; William Weightman, boy, son or nephew to the above; John Currie, left a wife and family; William Dixon and son, left a wife and family; John Pettley, young man; William and John Dixon, brothers, young men; John Curley, left a wife and one child; Elliott Richardson and son, left a wife and family; Michael Thurlwell, young man; Christopher, John, and Stephen Teesdale, brothers—their father fell down the same pit and was killed; Robert Carr, left a wife and one child; Robert Rosecamp, left a wife and four children; William Rosecamp, brother to the above, left a widow; James Maughan, young man; Thomas Bottoms, boy; Joseph Wolfe, left a wife and one child, and Peter Wolfe, brothers; four brothers of the name of Drydon, and Edward Nicholson, brought up in the same family, young men, lately from Walker; R. Douglas, left a wife and four children; John Brown, young man; Mark Davidson, young man; John Brown, young man; George Dawson, left a wife and six children; Thomas Moody; Hans Ward, left a wife and five children—pregnant with the sixth; William Barrax, left a wife and four children, also his son, a boy, whom he took down the pit for the first time to look at; George Bell, left a wife and three children; Michael, Matthew, and Henry Clough, brothers, under sixteen years of age; James Sanderson, left a wife and two children; William and John Harrison, brothers; John Sanderson, left a wife; James and Thomas Turnbull, brothers, young men; John and Thomas Willis, brothers, young men; John Willis, a boy; Peter Robinson, young man; George Richardson, left a wife and one child; Joseph Moffit, left a wife—Richardson and Moffit married two sisters; John Ferry, left a wife and five children; George Ferry, son of the above; George Heslop, young man; John Parkinson, young man; Robert and Thomas Nicholson, brothers, boys; two boys of the name of Gilroy, brothers; William Nichol, young man; William Dobson, left a wife; James Richardson, left a wife and four children; James Leyland, left a wife and two children; James Robson, a boy; and Robert Hogg, a young man.

## SECOND DAY—TUESDAY.

The coroner and jury re-assembled this morning at ten o'clock precisely, pursuant to adjournment, and immediately proceeded with the examination of witnesses. The room was again crowded, and the most intense interest prevailed.

On the opening of the court, Mr. Marshall stated that the owners were anxious for the fullest inquiry, and he was authorised to say that if the jury wished the pit to be examined by disinterested professional men, they would render every possible facility, and also leave it entirely to the coroner and jury to select the viewers for making such examination.

The evidence was then proceeded with as follows:—

Robert Beane: I am a miner at Haswell, and worked in that part of the mine where so many of my fellow-creatures have suffered—the broken part, which is called Brockley Whins. On the morning of the accident I worked there, being engaged in taking out a pillar, and left at ten o'clock. Several persons were taken out dead from the place at which I had been working. The state of the ventilation was then perfectly good. I have worked seven years and a half in the colliery. In the little pit the whole coal is worked with candles, and the broken with Davy lamps. I consider it safe to work the whole coal with candles. I always regarded the Haswell pit as one of the safest in the trade. On leaving my work I met about fifty men leaving their work. None of them expressed to me any apprehension of danger. A deputy examines the pit before every fresh shift of men enters it. It is the duty of the deputies to see that every part of the pit is in a safe state, and where it is necessary to put in timber for the safety of the men, it is their duty to do it. George Hill, one of the persons killed by this accident, was in my place a little before I came away, examining it. I cannot speak as to the cause of the explosion. In my opinion no blame attaches to any person for this occurrence. I have heard men working in the whole part of the coal complain of having too much pit. When working in narrow places, I have on some occasions asked the deputy to leave the brattice back a little, which had the effect of throwing less air into the part in which I was at work. The current of air there was too strong.

By Mr. Clough: In my opinion there was enough air going into the part where I was working, to carry off any inflammable gas that might be made there. A person is appointed to examine the Davy lamps every morning, and to lock them before they are used. Every lamp I have seen on the colliery has had a lock. I have often seen boys of 12 or 13 have lamps; such boys assist in getting the tubs up, and clean the tramways. It would not be so safe for them to have candles. These boys carry the lamps about with them. There is greater danger from lamps being carried about than hung up. In my opinion it is necessary for boys to have a light, and there is less danger from a lamp than a candle. I have seen way-cleaners put a candle or lamp up in one place, leave it there, and work till they were in the dark. I never heard any complaints from the men employed at Haswell that the boys were entrusted with lamps. I have heard them complain since the strike of three men being employed in the waste, who were not practical men, and they observed that, if danger occurred, these men would not be aware of it. They did not say they apprehended danger from these men working there. If they apprehended danger, it was their duty to make complaint to the master wasteman. It is the duty of hewers, if they had any complaints, to communicate them to the viewer, under viewer, deputy, or the overman. I do not know of any man who would not make a report to Mr. Foster from fear of losing his work. There would be no danger if old pitmen were working with the strangers. The safety of the pit and the lives of the men depends very much on the waste being kept clear. The responsibility of keeping it clear rests with the master wasteman. I have confidence in his judgment, for he is an experienced man. It is the duty of the master wasteman to go about from one to another of the men working in the waste.

By the Coroner: I consider the explosion has been the result of accident.

Joseph Scott lives at Haswell, and is a pitman, and has been employed eight years and a half in this pit. Was last at work on Saturday morning, and came up about half-past eight o'clock. Was working the Brockley Whins course, and had worked there six weeks previously. Had worked in the third wide board at the Brockley Whins flat. The state of the ventilation previously, and up to the time he left, was as good as it could be. Had not the slightest apprehension of danger from any cause. Worked with a candle in the waste part. There had been the slightest indication on the candle of inflammable air. Has been down the pit since, about half-past four o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Had been in the broken at the Meadows Flat. The distance from there to the place where candles are used is some hundred yards. There was no danger in working that part of the pit where he was with candles. Had not worked in the broken since the strike. Has not been quite so far as the Meadows Way-end since the explosion, and cannot say were it commenced. Considers the Davy lamp a perfect safeguard, if the indications it gives are attended to. Would rather prefer the Davy lamp to any other. Has carried his lamp from place to place through a strong current of air, and has never seen the flame forced through the gauze by the current. When he was down the pit he saw no indications where the explosion commenced. Has always found the ventilation good in those parts of the pit where he has worked. Has never heard during the eight and a half years he has worked in the pit any complaints made by others that the ventilation was bad. It was one of the safest pits he was ever in; but has been in other pits where as little gas was given off as in Haswell pit, but he has never found any.

Thomas Joplin was called, and deposed: I have been two years and a half employed at Haswell Colliery. On Saturday I left the little pit at three o'clock, twenty minutes or half an hour before the explosion. I had been working at the third board on the rise side of the Brockley Whins Flat, and had done so during the last month. When I left work the ventilation was good, and I had no fear of any explosion. On coming from my work I went across the Brockley Whins Flat, along the waggon-way, direct to the shaft. I took my lighted candle with me, and if there had been any inflammable gas, it would have been indicated by the candle. I did not see any such indication. Up to the shaft the ventilation was good. In coming out I met the current of air at the Meadows way-end. The current was strong. I worked about a year and a half in the Meadows Flat, and from my knowledge of the place, I think the current of air on Saturday, when I left work, sufficient for the ventilation of the pit. Never heard complaints of the ventilation of any part.

Wm. Farish: Lives at Haswell Colliery, and has worked nearly three years at the colliery. Was at work on Saturday, and left at ten o'clock in the morning, and worked in the ninth headway, and two bodies were found in the same spot where he had been previously working. These persons followed him to work in the same jud. This is in the same place where Williamson was taking down the jud, and at the very same place where he had been working. When he left the



place the ventilation was good. The air was usually good, and there was no deficiency. The pit, he thought, was one of the best-ventilated pits he ever knew, and he is upwards of fifty-three years old, and has been a pitman about forty-four years. Has not been at the place since the explosion. When he left there was no appearance of gas. In his opinion, the late explosion was purely accidental, and not caused by negligence. As far as he can judge, nothing could have prevented it.

By Mr. Marshall: Has worked in his life for nine collieries, and never saw one better ventilated. Lost a son by the explosion.

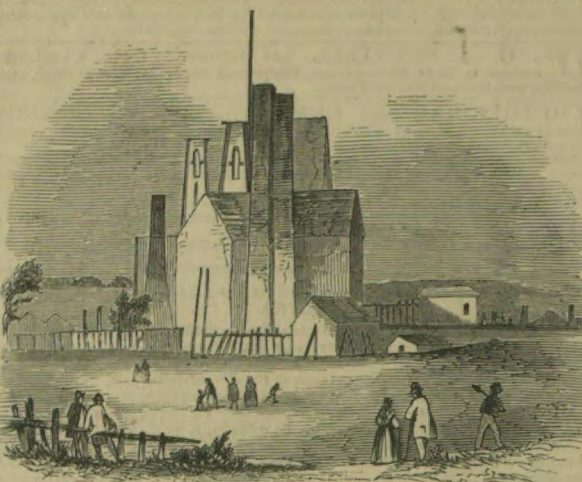
By the Coroner: Does not believe the explosion took place for want of ventilation.

By Mr. Marshall: When they were at work on Saturday morning, they heard a noise like thunder in the goaf, and had never before heard such a noise; we thought it was above where we were working, and we left the place, and when it ceased we returned. The goaf is the place where all the coal has been removed. At that time the Davy lamps did not indicate the presence of gas. The same noise was heard shortly after again when they went in; it was not so loud as the first noise. They told one of the chargemen of the occurrence, and he said it was caused by the falling of one of the old boards, and that they saw themselves. The person to whom they told this was John Williamson, the deputy, who was killed.

Ralph Errington: Has been employed nearly eight years in Haswell Colliery, and worked with last witness, and left at ten o'clock on Saturday morning, when the ventilation was as good as possible. Can form no opinion as to the cause of the explosion, and cannot tell whether it was the result of accident or negligence. Nothing could have been done, in his opinion, by anticipation, to have prevented the accident. Where they were working the current of the air was so strong that they could scarcely keep their lamps burning.

By Mr. Roberts: If there had been a current of air going through the place where the accident occurred it would not have happened. Where he was working is the place where the accident is generally supposed to have commenced. The evidence of this witness was generally a corroboration of that previously given.

Thomas Scott: Lives at Haswell, and has been a pitman twenty-three years, eighteen of which he has been a hewer. He has been seven years and a half at Haswell pit, and has worked in the waste six years and a half. Was at work in the waste on Friday night, and left at two A.M. on Saturday. Was not at work at that time in the little pit. For a month previously had been working in the waste of the little pit—a month previously to Monday before the accident. Was



HASWELL COLLIERY—THE SCENE OF THE LATE AWFUL EXPLOSION. through the whole of the waste during that time. The ventilation was always very good. No men have been working in that waste since he was in. Has been a little way into the waste since the explosion took place, and it was in a good state to-day at twelve o'clock. Could see no indications where the explosion took place. The Haswell pit was considered the best ventilated pit on the river Wear.



HASWELL COLLIERY EXPLOSION—BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

Has worked in all parts of the pit, and never found any want of ventilation. Has frequently heard the men complain that there was too great a current of air in all parts of the pit. The three strange workmen in the waste are under the charge of three experienced pitmen, to whom they are only assistants, and in no way responsible for the work done; the experienced pitmen are alone responsible, and if anything happens, they are accountable. The men that are with them have to take charge of both them and their Davy lamps. It was possible enough for the explosion to have taken place if there had been a current of air into every part of the pit. If a heavier body of gas came off than there was air to overpower, an explosion might be the result, and it is his opinion that was the case in this accident. It was possible for a sufficient quantity of gas to have come off from the removal of the jud as would cause the explosion. He has never seen any gas in the course of six years and a half in Haswell waste. He has known in the Charlie pit, at Lambton, the air as clear as in a bell, and in half an hour the Davy lamps were rolling full of gas. Considers the Davy lamp very secure—as secure, or more so, than any other that he knows anything about. Is very certain every care is taken that is possible in the air courses in the waste.

Mr. E. Fenwick Boyd: I am check viewer for the owner of the royalty of Haswell Colliery. Since the explosion I have been very frequently down the pit, and carefully examined the Meadows' flat. I found a very good air travelling, and marks on the whole side of the timber, the effects of the explosion, all in one direction. The stoppings and crossings were blown down in a contrary direction from the working places. There had been large falls of stone from the roof. I consider the explosion had taken place near the highest headways course of that flat, and near to the face of the working places. I also examined a few of the boards in the Brockley Whin's flat, and found the blast had gone in that direction, but the fire had not been so strong. I am in the habit of visiting 25 collieries, and I only know of one so well ventilated as Haswell—in the quantity of air, and general attention to direction of that air. On examining the temperature, I found it at the surface 46, and at the bottom of the pit (which is 160 fathoms deep), 53; at the face of the workings, close by where the bodies were found, 58. In one instance I recollect the temperature being reduced; the air was returned upon the furnace cooler than when it went in. I can only state that the explosion must have been occasioned by a lighted candle or lamp coming in contact with an explosive mixture.

After some other immaterial evidence, the inquest was adjourned till the next day (Wednesday).

### THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY.

The inquest was resumed this morning. The whole day was consumed in taking the evidence of Robert Thompson, master waterman of the pit, which went to corroborate that given on the previous day. His testimony went to show that nothing more could have been done to prevent the accident. After some discussion it was agreed to adjourn the inquest till Wednesday in next week; and in the meantime the jury begged the coroner to request Mr. Nicholas Wood and Mr. George Hunter to examine the mine and report their opinion to the jury.

### ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Haswell colliery is one of the most extensive in the county of Durham. It employs upwards of three hundred men and boys, and it is celebrated for the very superior quality of its coal.

The pit, though essentially one, is divided into separate workings, called respectively the Big-pit and the Little-pit. The explosion took place in the latter. The number of men and boys usually employed in this part is about one hundred, and when the explosion took place there were ninety-nine down—ninety-five of whom have perished. The other four would also, without doubt, have suffered, had not the course of the explosive current been intercepted by some waggons laden with coals, in what is called a "rolley" way—a railway used for the purpose of conveying the coals to the bottom of the shaft to be drawn to the bank. The four men who escaped were at the end of these waggons nearer to the shaft. They saw the flame approaching, having the appearance of forked lightning, when it fortunately struck the waggons referred to. The horse attached to them was killed, and thrown completely over in the form of a somersault, falling on his back.

About fifty of the unfortunate sufferers were interred on Monday, and the remainder on Tuesday afternoon. The funerals were very decently conducted, and the spectacle was a most touching and melancholy scene. The neighbourhood may truly be said to be the scene "of lamentation and mourning and woe," as the calamity has entered the abodes of almost every inhabitant in the district, and some families have been bereaved of their only earthly support and protectors.

Our engravings represent the colliery, the scene of the awful catastrophe; and

How many ties were broken there,  
How many hopes chang'd to despair!  
Oh! this is subject for true grief,  
Which ev'n in tears can't find relief!  
And then, the solemn cavalcade—  
The melancholy long parade,  
That through the churchyard slowly wends,  
With widows, orphans, sisters, friends,  
Fathers and mothers, all in tears  
Weeping o'er untimely biers:  
This is a sight to wound the sense  
Of heart with Pity's least pretence.

W.

### GREAT MASS MEETING AT PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

The people of Rhode Island, it will be remembered, being discontented with the limited suffrage under the charter of Charles II., from time to time, petitioned for its extension: this was granted, but with so slow or niggard a hand, that they, at length, met in mass, remodeled the constitution on the universal suffrage principle, declared the existing government null, elected their own officers, and, with one Dorr at their head, marched to enforce the will of the people. But they were too late: the government was prepared for them: Dorr was taken, tried, and sentenced to hard labour for life, in the prison of the State. Hence the sympathising movement of delegates from various States, termed "the Great Mass Meeting for Democracy and Dorr."

This extraordinary and exciting assemblage took place on Wednesday, the 4th ult., at Providence. It was, indeed, a vast gathering: a steam-boat, chartered from New York, conveyed, at least 800 citizens to Providence: a band of music was on board, and the steamer was decorated with banners inscribed with democratic mottoes, and an excellent portrait of Governor Dorr; and loud and frequent were the salutes of the steam-boat bells at the wharves, &c., as the vessel of "troubled spirits" progressed.

The "Tenth Ward Roarer" which was placed on the bow of the boat saluted the crowds that were assembled on the wharves and piers, which were returned with the hearty cheers of the assemblages. The boat was crammed to overflowing, and such a scramble for berths, mattresses and settees was never seen, except on board a North River steam-boat, when the fare was "fifty cents and found." The night on the sound was beautiful and clear, the moon shone silvery bright, and as the boat struggled through the waters with her hundred souls, she seemed a thing of life breathing and snorting through the ocean brine. After a pleasant run with a light breeze from the north east, she approached Providence at about nine o'clock in the morning, and arrived at the wharf at ten, under the salute of artillery, martial music, and the cheers of the dense assemblage.

A procession was then formed, headed by the Chief Marshal, and a cavalcade of 50 horsemen, and numbering "1268 ladies" in a body; "Revolutionary soldiers in carriages, 24; delegations and bands of music, &c." They proceeded through the principal streets of the city, accompanied by banners and devices, and numbering in procession 5731. The portrait of Governor Dorr, in an elegant frame, was carried at the head of the New York delegation; and this picture, the ladies, and the revolutionary soldiers, were the great points of interest in the procession.

Among the banners we noticed the following, carried by the ladies, which fully evince their spirited feeling on this occasion:—"We are Rhode Island women—friends of Liberty, Freedom, and equal and just laws;" "If this be treason, make the most of it," &c. In the male part of the procession were the following, among others: "T. W. Dorr—I will not compromise the people's rights;" "Oh, Rhode Island woe—Whiggery has done this."

The procession passed in full view of the state prison, where Dorr is confined. From thence they proceeded to the Pickney Farms, the place selected for the vast assemblage to convene, which is about a mile northwest of the city, on the hill at the rear of the prison. The spot selected for the speakers was in a valley, forming an amphitheatrical view from each side, covering a space of about ten acres, which was filled with spectators, including several hundred ladies, who occupied the centre of the vast assemblage, with Mike Walsh in their midst, directly in front of the speaker's stand. A platform was erected at the foot of the valley, on which a band of music was stationed to enliven the scene. The utmost order prevailed—not a drop of intoxicating liquor was sold on the ground, nor was a person present who appeared to be labouring under its effects.

The meeting was organized by the selection of General Thomas F. Carpenter, as President, and thirty-one Vice Presidents, being one from each town in the State, and five Secretaries. The President called upon the Rev. Elder Wake-man, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Cumberland, to address the throne of Grace, which he did in language which is a curious specimen of electioneering piety.

A voice in the crowd here cried out, "I move we now proceed, forthwith, to liberate Thomas W. Dorr from the State Prison," which was followed by cries of "no, no!"—"order, order." The band of music then struck up the national air of "Hail Columbia," concluding with "Yankee Doodle."

The meeting was then addressed by the President, after which the assemblage became so extensive that other speakers took the stand occupied by the music at the foot of the valley, and the report says, "addressed the lower five acres of the audience."

The resolutions were next read, embodying the views of the suffrage party, and the sovereignty of the people, a protest against Governor Dorr's imprisonment; against the election of Henry Clay. Another resolution sympathised with O'Connell; and another in favour of Polk and Dallas, and their principles. Indeed, the object of the meeting was a little for Dorr, but a great deal for the Democratic Presidential candidates, Polk and Dallas.

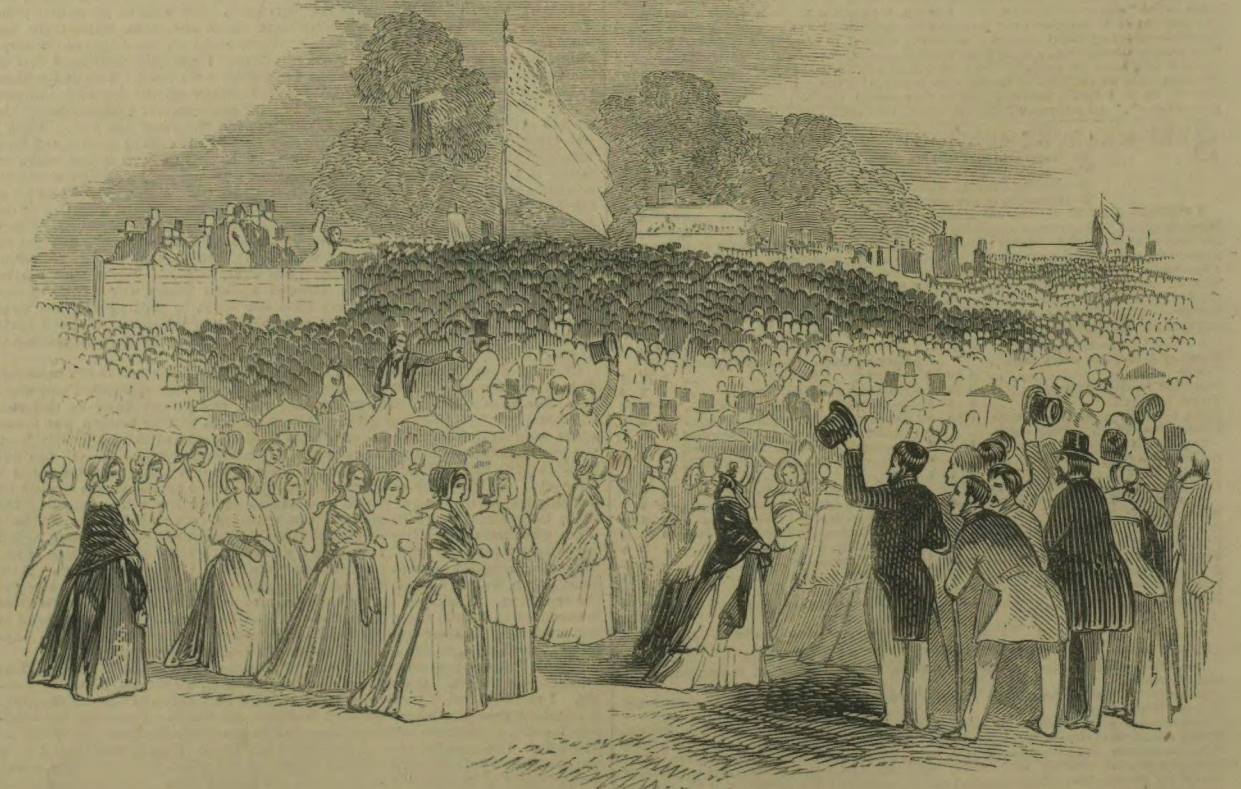
We have not space to enumerate the speakers. Letters were read, approving of its objects, from Gen. Jackson, James Buchanan, Martin Van Buren, Colonel Johnson, Silas Wright, &c.

In the yard of the prison where Dorr was confined, several companies of soldiers were secreted, as well as in the armories at the upper part of the city. Several pieces of artillery were stationed in front of the prison; and one of the soldiers who had the charge of them, replied to a question of a New Yorker by the presentation of a six-barrel pistol to his breast, with directions to make himself scarce or risk the consequences. Crowds of persons were scattered about the prison during the day, and from one of the cells, supposed to be that of Governor Dorr, a white handkerchief, marked with stripes and stars with a piece of charcoal, was every now and then thrust forth, as if to satisfy the spectators that the inmate was rejoicing in spirit, although his body was entombed in a dungeon.

Perhaps, after all, the greatest attractions of the day were the ladies' white banner, on which they had worked—"If this be treason, make the most of it;" and the speakers at the various hustings ringing the changes during the day.

South Hetton Church, where the greater number of the dead were buried, in trenches on Monday afternoon:

In far Golconda, or Oman's sea,  
The seeker for vain luxury  
May lose his life, and Pity shed  
A few cold tear-drops o'er his bed;  
But here, where hundreds for our good,  
Are undermining life for food,  
Most hardly earn'd, how should we weep  
To see at one ungenerous sweep  
So many beings snatch'd by Fate—  
So many too, left desolate!



GREAT MEETING IN RHODE ISLAND.